

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

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CROPS PROMISE WELL IN NEW MEXICO

RECENT RAINS ADD MILLIONS
TO PRODUCTION OF
STATE

Santa Fe, June 27.—Harvesting is proceeding favorable throughout New Mexico according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau which today issued its weekly report saying: "The harvest of winter wheat and barley is nearing completion in southern valleys, also the second cutting of alfalfa, while the first cutting is general in northern, with fair to good yield. Cultivation of corn and beans continues although some replanting of beans is being done owing to cut worms. Potatoes are generally excellent except in the Zuni Mountain country. Northern streams are holding up well and daily local thunderstorms occurred during the week which was warm and partly cloudy. Showers were most common over northern counties and were light, and general rains are still urgently needed for range, corn, beans, potatoes and small grain." From various sections come these reports:

El Paso. Moderate temperature and light showers during the week. Early harvest about finished with excellent yield; also winter wheat harvest nearing completion and some grain being marketed to local mills. Fruit is excellent; good crop of cherries from the mountains will be marketed this week. Range conditions are improving but more rain needed.

Agricultural College: Light showers toward the end of the week, which was warm and partly cloudy. Irrigated crops excellent.

Fort Stanton: Light showers occurred on Friday and Saturday, but were not sufficient to relieve the dryness.

Willard: Light showers have occurred. Corn is coming fairly well, but many pinto bean fields had to be replanted and it is too early to report on them; spring wheat poor, range short; potatoes good thus far.

Raton: Local showers during the week have benefited small grain, corn, beans and the range; first cutting of alfalfa begins.

Taos: Crops are progressing finely and irrigation water is holding out well, while light showers occur almost daily.

Santa Fe: Crops over county reported in good condition although dry lands need more moisture, the showers being light and local. Early cherries on the market. Corn and beans doing well, also spring wheat and oats. Range somewhat improved by showers.

Tres Piedras: Moderate tempera-

ture and light showers during the week; oats and spring wheat doing finely, and corn and beans coming up well. Range continues slow improvement.

Saint Vrain: Very light showers occurred on Friday and Saturday, but were not sufficient to relieve the dryness.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN WOULD
BE ACCEPTED BUT ARMY INTERESTS WILL BE GUARDED

London, June 27.—When his proclamation calling for Irish volunteers was issued there was no idea of abandoning the possibility of conscription. Viscount French the Lord Lieutenant declared in a speech Wednesday at Belfast.

If the military requirements set forth in the proclamation are not voluntarily he added the government must deal with the situation in the interests of the army. Fifty thousand men would be accepted as Ireland's contribution but if compulsion had to be resorted to the number would be regulated by population.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, June 27.—Excessive high temperatures in the southwest where cool weather was looked for had a bullish influence today in the corn market. The closing quotations were:

Corn, July \$1.46½; Aug. \$1.49
Oats, July 72 5-8; Aug. 68 3-8.
Pork, July \$43.35; Sept. \$43.65.
Lard, July \$25.40; Sept. \$25.65.
Ribs, July \$23.35; Sept. \$23.90.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, June 27.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market higher. Bulk \$16.40@16.65; heavy \$16.55@16.70; lights \$16.30@16.55; pigs \$16@16.75.

Cattle, receipts 3,000, including 800 southern. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$17.25@18; dressed beef steers \$13.50@17; western steers \$10.50@18; cows \$6.75@13.50; heifers \$8@14; stockers and feeders \$7.50@13.60; bulls \$7@11.50; calves \$8@14.50.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15@18; yearlings \$13@16.50; wethers \$12@14.50; ewes \$10@13.50.

IN MIDST OF WAR ACTIVITIES
NEW NON-ESSENTIAL IS TAKING
TIME OF CONGRESS

Washington, June 27.—Because of determined opposition efforts to secure a vote on the woman suffrage resolution today in the senate were formally abandoned. Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee today withdrew his motion to displace the army appropriation bill, but announced that after the pending appropriation measure passed the resolution would be brought up and held before the senate until disposed of.

Senator Williams of Mississippi introduced an amendment limiting the suffrage to white citizens. "In my

section of the country we can't afford to do what this resolution wishes to be done," he said. While the speech making proceeded, leaders of both factions maneuvered and negotiated in a dispute over taking a vote today.

At two o'clock the army appropriation bill was laid before the senate but Senator Brandegee of Connecticut used it a vehicle to continue an address against suffrage amendment. He contended suffrage should be determined by the states.

Senator Shafroth a suffrage advocate interrupted him to ask if the war is not to preserve democracy. "I think to make it safe for the democratic party," Senator Brandegee replied smiling. "All this thing about the women of America being enslaved is pure frumpery and full foolishness. They're the queen Bess of this country. A noisy minority absorbs to themselves all the virtues of all the women of the country and get the ear of congress and the newspapers." When Senator Brandegee concluded, Senator Jones of New Mexico, asked that the army appropriation bill be temporarily laid aside and that the suffrage resolution be debated until a final vote has been taken. "I do not feel disposed to assume the responsibility for laying aside a measure appropriating money for the prosecution of the war," said Senator Chamberlain. "The senator knows that I support this resolution so I am speaking as one friendly to it."

Washington, June 27.—Woman suffragist and anti-suffragists lined up in the senate today for the climax of the many years fight for the submission of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the states.

Under the spectacular picture which the senate chamber presented powerful currents which could sway the decision one way or the other were in motion and it appeared that the vote would be very close.

The suffragists expressed confidence of getting more than the necessary two thirds; the anti-suffragists appeared equally confident it could not be mustered. Senator Poindexter declared that in the western states where women suffrage is in effect, it has demonstrated "not only its justice, but its value to women and the entire community." The attitude of political organization toward the question was discussed by Senator Thompson of Kansas. Senator King of Utah, suggested that the last democratic national platform had pledged the party to separate action by the states. Senator Wash of Montana, interjected that the platform plan did not bind democrats either for or against the Susan B. Anthony amendment but declared for conferring the franchise on men by the states.

Many citizens of Las Vegas will meet at the Opera house tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The business men of the city are especially urged to be present as the program of the evening will be of vital interest to them.

MILLIONS LOST BY ADVANCED PRICES

OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
WANTS TO BE REIMBURSED
FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED

Washington, June 27.—Edward L. Doheny, of Los Angeles, president of the American Petroleum and Transportation company, complained to the senate commerce commission today that his company had lost \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the shipping board demanding higher prices for building five oil tankers than called for by contract. He said after the tankers were commandeered while in the course of construction the shipping board informed the company it might have the ships if it would pay the higher prices, due to increased labor cost.

"We allowed ourselves to be coerced," he said, "in order to get the ships." The New York Shipbuilding company was one firm mentioned by Mr. Doheny as getting an increase of \$700,000 for building one vessel. He said P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the shipping control committee of the shipping board, is president of a company owning stock in the yard. Mr. Doheny also asserted that the shipping board's management of oil tankers had been "awfully bad," that American tankers were plying in trans-Atlantic service although they were intended for coastwise trade to aid in preventing a prospective coal shortage of 56,000,000 tons on the Atlantic coast this winter. F. R. Kellogg, of New York, speaking for several oil tank companies asked amendment of the pending bill increasing the powers of the shipping board so as to permit tank companies to receive compensation for loss of business and for use of requisitioned ships.

ATHLETIC GOODS FOR SOLDIERS

Santa Fe, June 27.—Governor W. E. Lindsey expects to present formally to the athletic commission at Camp Cody the \$1,000 worth of athletic goods purchased for the use of the men at the camp. The presentation is to be on Saturday and Governor Lindsey will leave here Friday stopping en route at Albuquerque to address the Mothers and Daughters congress.

SERVED MANY GOVERNORS

Denver, June 27.—Mrs. Bettie D. Green, executive clerk to the governor and a member of the governor's staff under Shaffroth, Ammons, Carlson and the present chief executive, died here today. She was the daughter of the late James A. Dawson, first judge of the superior court of Colorado.

THE WORLD WAR

Italy's victory over the Austrians on the Piave front appears likely to assume the proportions of a veritable triumph for the Italians and a disaster of great magnitude for the defeated enemy.

Already it is announced in official dispatches from Rome the Austrians have lost 45,000 men in prisoners and great quantities of materials, while the extent of the casualties may be indicated by thousands of bodies floating in the swollen river.

Unable to force his way further than the immediate vicinity of the west bank of the river and with bridges thrown across the stream swept away by the swirling waters of the flood pouring down from the mountains, the enemy began a precipitate retreat Saturday night. So hasty was his withdrawal that he left a great many cannon on the west bank of the Piave while his retreating infantry columns, according to news dispatches are already being pressed by Italian detachments thrown over to the easterly side of the stream.

From the Montello plateau southward to the Adriatic comes the same story of the Austrian retreat. The Piave river formerly emptied into the sea quiet near Venice but in recent years its course was changed to its present location. In the first rush of the Austrian offensive, the enemy succeeded in crossing the old river bed, which now is a canal. From their positions there the foe has been driven and the Italians are relentlessly pressing the Austrians. The latest news dispatches from the Piave river front, sent out on Sunday, tell of Italian bombing units being thrown across the main stream of the Piave which seems to indicate that the Austrian retreat was not stayed at the eastern bank of the river. There is every indication that the Austrian "hunger offensive" has been a forlorn hope for several days. The effect of the defeat on the internal conditions of Austria-Hungary, when once the news is made public can only be conjectured, but it may be that the Italians have dealt the enemy a harder blow than that merely involved in the military feat of pushing him back across the Piave. There have been no further reports foreshadowing a new attack in the mountain sectors of the Italian front. Thrilled by their signal victory in the lower reaches of their battle front, however, the Italians and the allied troops fighting in that theater of the war may be expected to meet any new move with the stubborn resistance which so far has nullified the efforts of the Austrian emperor to carry the war into the plains of Italy and still the murmur of his soldiers with the loot from captured cities.

Coincident with the Italian victory on the Piave comes the news of the Italian units on the Marne-Rheims sector repulsing a second heavy German attack on the heights of Bligny just to the west of the city of Rheims. The German failure was complete as was the original blow on Saturday night. A German attack on the French at Antheuil west of the Oise was beaten off on Sunday night.

British troops have taken prisoners and inflicted casualties in local operations along their sectors of the front in France.

Italian Headquarters Sunday, June 23 (By the Associated Press.)—The great retreat by the Austrians along the Piave front began under cover of darkness on Saturday night. The retreating troops left their cannon be-

hind them. Italian detachments are pursuing the enemy east of the Piave.

The Austrian retreat which began in an orderly manner soon became wildly disorganized and confused. Many thousands of Austro-Hungarians left at the first opportunity when overtaken by their pursuers.

When it was observed that the Austrians had begun a retrograde movement, the Italians began to attack virtually all along the Piave line from Montello on the north, well toward the mouth of the river. The attack was quickly pressed and became more insistent, accompanied by violent artillery fire. The number of guns left behind by the Austrians as they retreated has not been computed, but is said to be very great.

The work of the American aviators who appeared on the front last week for the first time contributed notably to the disorganization of the forces which had crossed the Piave river according to Raffael Garinei, correspondent of the Milan Secolo.

The Italian attack began at dawn on Sunday. With the Montello on the left flank, the attack was carried out along the line through Condelu to the San Dona Piave.

South of the Zenson bend the Austrians are fighting rear guard actions to cover the retreat of their main body over the two brigades they have left—at San Dona and Grisolera, three and a half miles from the Adriatic.

The Italians have taken large numbers of prisoners, great quantities of munitions and other booty since the Austrians retreated. The Italians are advancing from their bridgehead at Capo Sile.

Rain, which had been falling for eight days broke forth violently at daylight today at a time when Italian artillery and machine guns began to open up on the retiring Austrians who were struggling knee deep in the mire.

The Italian cavalry took part in the pursuit, harrying the fugitives. As the Austrians were pressed by the Italians they threw away their guns and equipment. They even left on the Montello stacks of bread, canned meat and preserves which Austrian aviators had succeeded in bringing to them.

The Austrians crossed the Piave on rafts and boats which they had brought up or had prepared during the darkness on Saturday night. They left well built trenches, great quantities of ammunition and blankets and every variety of army equipment in their retreat.

BELIEVE ITALIANS CAN END WAR IN YEAR IF ALLIES GIVE FULL MEASURE OF SUPPORT

Washington, June 24—Confidence at Rome that the war may be brought to a victorious close this year, if the allies give the Italians a full measure of support in the offensive which has been launched against the Austrians, is reflected in official wireless dispatches received today from the Italian capital.

These messages say the Austrian retreat across the Piave, in which the Italians already have taken 45,000 prisoners, has become a veritable rout, but that information from secret sources shows that many divisions of German troops have been detached from the front in France and are being rushed to the aid of the Austrian army.

Washington, June 24—Hope is felt here that a substantial part of the retreating Austrian army on the Piave will be destroyed and that the force which escaped will be so greatly demoralized as to be useless for offensive purposes for months to come.

Some officers here feel that the

Italians should content themselves with inflicting all possible damage upon the retreating enemy and should not now seek to extend their lines to the other side of the Piave.

They think the situation would be satisfactory if the line is firmly established. At the same time there are many military officials, both American and Italian who have always contended that the road to victory lay through Italy. These officials have been hopeful for the launching of a counter offensive by General Foch in Italy for that reason.

Washington, June 24—The Germans are said to be thoroughly awake to the probability of a complete collapse of the Austrian government already struggling with a half starved and riotous people, in the event of a complete Austrian rout at the hands of the Italians.

Realization of this fact, Rome believes, has caused the German general staff practically to suspend if not abandon its offensive in France as has been evidenced by the comparative quiet there for the last week.

German soldiers are being rushed Austrian battle lines with the purpose by rail to the northern end of the of restoring the Austrian morale and not only checking the Italian counter attack but by force of numbers, breaking through the mountain passes into the plains of Venetia. With such help as the entente armies can give immediately supplemented as rapidly as transportation can be had directly from America and move important military supplies and food for the army, the Italian general staff is reported to be convinced that the victorious sweep of the Italian army will traverse the famous Bainsizza plateau—the scene of the great battles of last fall—and will not stop until the Italians have reclaimed all of the country up to the right bank of the Isonzo which marked the extreme of General Cadorna's advance.

NEW MEXICO STATESMAN WANTS THE AGES TO BE FROM 18 TO 45 YEARS

Washington, June 25—Advocates of a change in the draft age limits declared in the senate today that under the present law it soon would be necessary to go into the deferred classes to provide men needed for the army. Senator Wadsworth of New York said class one men would be exhausted by November 1 and Senator Fall of New Mexico insisted that another half million men could not be called without touching the deferred classes.

In behalf of his amendment to make the army draft ages 18 to 45 years, Senator Fall told the senate that personally he opposed its limitation that boys under 21 should not be sent to the firing line. In the civil war, he said, a majority of the soldiers had not reached their majority and now or later the government will come to drafting men between 18 and 45 years.

Senator Williams of Mississippi, proposed that the Fall amendment be modified so as to include all men between the ages of 20 and 40 years of age. This was opposed by Senator Vardaman of Mississippi who said he favored an increase in age to 45 but would never vote for a lowering of the limit below the present age of 21.

Senator Chamberlain said the war could not be waged without the support of the people and he did not believe the country "would stand for drafting men under 21," although he favored the proposal. It is estimated there are between the age of 21 and 31 11,000,000 men, continued Senator Pomerene. "Of that number one and a half million have been called to the colors. What need is there for reducing the age?"

Senator Chamberlain said an exam-

ination of General Crowder's testimony before the military committee would reveal the reason but he did not believe it wise to state that reason now.

"If we don't take a chance," the Oregon senator continued, "we will find ourselves drawing upon other classes and it is better to step over 30 and take the man without dependents."

Senator Chamberlain said older men not qualified for military service could be substituted on the farms.

45,000 MEN HAVE BEEN COUNTED WHILE OTHER LOSSES MAY REACH 200,000

Washington, June 25.—A dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome today confirmed the announcement yesterday that prisoners taken by Italians in the fighting at the Piave numbered 45,000. This includes some 12,000 or 15,000 captured during the past week.

The dispatch follows:

"The Austrians are in full retreat. They evidently foresaw the possibility of an Italian defeat but never anticipated the possibility of their own defeat. Papers found on all the prisoners say that offensive against Italy was to be the last stroke which would put Italy out of the war and force her to make separate peace. The Austrian soldiers were promised food and booty. This explains the extraordinary bravery with which the Austrians have fought.

"In the region of Montello the Italians have found the body of the aviator, Major Baracca, who had failed to return during the first days of the operations in that region. A bullet was found in the right temple. This leads to the belief that when Major Baracca saw that his disabled machine forced him to descend into the enemy's lines he killed himself rather than be captured. The loss of Major Baracca is deeply felt in Italy, as he was the leading aviator of the Italian army, having to his credit the destruction of about 50 enemy machines.

"Italian hydroplanes by dropping bombs succeeded in setting fire to a large Austrian ship steaming near the eastern Adriatic coast.

General Diaz has answered Premier Orlando's message of congratulation by thanking him and saying that the co-operation of the whole nation assures the future success of the country.

"The king has awarded the gold medal for bravery to the leaders of the Polish legions fighting at our front. The medals have been bestowed upon these men for the exceptional bravery demonstrated during the recent actions."

Washington, June 25—Regulations soon will be issued by the war and navy departments, Secretaries Baker and Daniels told callers today, providing that the Americans in military service both abroad and at home, from states which have enacted laws for absentee voting of those in the service may cast their ballots in the congressional elections next fall. Casting ballots by the men in the service will be permitted, the heads of the army and navy stated, in so far as it does not interfere with military operations or training.

GERMAN ARTILLERY BUSY

London, June 25—Activity was displayed during last night by the German artillery in the region to the east of Amiens, Between Villers-Bretonne and Morlancourt, says today's war office report. There was some artillery activity also in other sectors. Raiding operations in the arras region resulted in the capture of prisoners by the British.

SIX MONTHS IN PENITENTIARY FOR MEN CONVICTED OF LIBEL

The last chapter in the now famous cases against Jerome Clevenger, W. G. Ogle, and C. N. Higgins was written Monday when Judge David J. Leahy sentenced each of the defendants to six months and not more than nine months in the state penitentiary, at Santa Fe. Attorneys in each case gave notice of appeal.

In passing sentence, Judge Leahy outlined briefly the gravity of the offense and drew a most unfavorable comparison between a cattle thief, who, he declares, must spend not less than one year in the penitentiary, and the man who deliberately seeks to destroy the character of another.

Judge Leahy's remarks were in part as follows:

You have been tried and convicted of the crime of criminal libel, and it now is the duty of the court to impose upon you a sentence commensurate with the crime charged. In imposing sentence considerable latitude is given the court, the minimum sentence prescribed by statute being a fine of \$100, while the maximum is a fine \$2,000, and term of two years in the penitentiary. In imposing sentence the court must forget the individual, the wronged and the wrong doer alike and seek only to do his duty by society in general by doing that which, under his oath, his conscience tells him is right and just. Punishment is not inflicted in courts to gratify the spirit of revenge of any individual, but in the hope and belief that an evil wrought by the misdeed of an individual will thereby be remedied, in so far as human agency is able to effect a remedy. The theory being that if it is known that the commission of such a crime is certain to be followed by swift and adequate punishment, persons intending to commit such crimes will be deterred from so doing, especially where the crime to be committed is deliberately planned as in this case. In determining the punishment to be inflicted, I believe the court should carefully consider the effect the commission of the offense has on society in general, rather than the effect it has on the individual wronged. This may be done by comparing the offense with other crimes together with their resulting consequences to society. For instance, the man who steals one head of neat cattle, a yearling, does not steal a thing of any great value, but such offense aims a blow at the cattle industry, which is one source of wealth in this part of the country, and the man who commits such offense, when convicted, never receives a sentence of less than one year in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500. Now, which of the two commits the graver offense, the cattle thief who steals a yearling, or the character assassin who would ruthlessly, by circulating false and scandalous statements, destroy the character and reputation destroys that milliate his family? Which is the greater menace to society? These questions are worthy of careful consideration. The man who steals a yearling, steals something that is easily replaced and the entire transaction is soon forgotten, but the man who robs another of his good name, fame, character and reputation destroy that which can never be replaced. For no matter how much or how often a man may be vindicated by judicial decision, many there are who will shrug their shoulders and say where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Under our form of government, every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by the con-

stitutions and laws of the nation and state has the right to become a candidate for office. Our laws guarantee to him protection in that right, the same as in other rights. For instance, the right to own and hold property. This protection is given the individual by means of remedies and penal statutes. We have learned from experience that failure to enforce a penal statute will result in its being disregarded and in an increase in the number of crimes of the character it was intended to prohibit. A failure to punish cattle stealing will mean more thefts of that nature. And the same is true of any other crime. So in these cases, if punishment commensurate with the offense is not inflicted, the natural consequence will be that more libels will be published and circulated, to the lasting disgrace of the individual wronged and the humiliation of his family. If a man is not protected in his right to become a candidate for office, the man of respectability and integrity, the man who desires to save his family from humiliation, will hesitate to become such candidate, especially in cases where the holding of the office entails a loss to the occupant thereof. And in such cases only those lacking in self respect and love of family and possibly of questionable ability will be found to fill such offices.

Such a state of affairs would be a sad commentary on our form of government. Taking this view of the situation which certainly must be a correct view, the duty of the court seems clear. If I am to keep inviolate the official oath which I have been required to take, it appears to be my plain duty to inflict a punishment proportional to the crime of which you have been convicted.

I have looked in vain for some mitigating circumstances in connection with your action. The undisputed evidence in your case is that you read the libelous letter in the Methodist church to the persons assembled to attend the morning service, on Sunday, March 31. That you did so deliberately is shown by the testimony of Mr. Hedgcock, which you did not deny. His evidence shows that you counseled with him and with your minister before reading the letter, and Mr. Hedgcock says that he advised against the reading of the same. Yet you read it. All of which seems to me conclusive of your malice in so doing. It has been advocated by many persons in this locality, and you among them, that politics be kept away from the public schools, from court proceedings, and from local affairs. Yet you evidently saw nothing wrong in your taking politics of a very dirty character in the House of God. It is not unreasonable to suppose that you went to church on that morning with the "Word of God," the Holy Bible, in your hand, to all outward appearances a devout worshipper, while you either carried with you or procured while there a weapon with which to assassinate the character of a fellow human being. You, no doubt, would have people believe that your sole object in going to church on the morning in question was to worship the Divine Master in accordance with your religious belief. But calm and dispassionately viewing your actions I am forced to the conclusion that, at the time there reposed in your heart very little of the true spirit of the Brotherhood of Man.

All Elks and their ladies are cordially invited to attend the dance at the club house Thursday night. A good time is promised to all. It will be given in the form of a picnic and everyone is requested not to wear their best clothes.

Washington, June 25—Declaring the nation cannot afford to conduct experiments at this time, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board today opposed absolute prohibition before the senate agricultural committee, when hearings were resumed on the Jones amendment to the emergency agricultural committee, when hearings were resumed on the Jones amendment to the emergency agriculture appropriation bill. "We've got to put all the smash and drive we have got into this war," declared Mr. Hurley. "We've got to fight, fight and still fight with every muscle straining, and put aside non-essential experimenting if we are to wring victory from the huns."

He said that in his opinion there would be more risk in connection with prohibition at this time than in the conscription of labor, as taking of beer away from workmen would be a practical interference with labor. He added: "I don't want to take any chances."

Postmaster General Burleson joined in expressing the fear that prohibition at this time might interfere with the prosecution of the war. He said he was not prepared to say whether it was necessary to conserve food, and suggested that the committee confer with the food administration. Mr. Hurley, answering many questions by prohibition advocates on the committee said the chief labor difficulties in ship building had occurred in "dry territory." It was brought out that 125,265 men are employed at ship yards in prohibition states and 290,157 in "wet territory." Mr. Hurley and other officials appeared to support the statement made several days ago by Bainbridge Colby, member of the shipping board which led the committee to reopen hearings on the Jones prohibition amendment. Mr. Colby told the committee that to take light wines and beer from the working man would reduce the output of American ship yards 25 per cent.

"If merely private interests were af-

fecting," Mr. Hurley said, "I have no hesitancy in saying that it would welcome the prohibition experiment."

"It is not private business but the country's business in a great war emergency with which I am concerned and I am unwilling in this crisis to stand sponsor for any experiment with the personal liberty of nearly half a million men in the ship yards and contributing industries."

"To my mind this is more risk in this proposal than there would be in the conscription of labor because it is a partial interference with liberty without any increase of control. I have opposed the conscription of labor because I have felt that we should, so long as it may be possible rely upon the voluntary and patriotic cooperation of American labor."

"The sudden taking away of light wines and beer from the foreign element in the yards of which there is a very large per cent, will, I fear, have a wrenching effect on the whole program. It will set men to talking of the wisdom of such a move; it will puzzle the thousands of temperate foreigners who are accustomed merely to a glass of beer or a glass of wine with their meals."

Postmaster General Burleson declared the prohibitionists should not capitalize the war in order to bring about their hobby. Mr. Burleson said he was expressing his personal views and was not speaking for the administration.

"I don't believe in class legislation," he continued, "Brandy and wine are regarded as beverages of the rich and beer of the poor. If prohibition is necessary to win the war I'd vote for it but if I had any doubts I'd hesitate a long time. This is no time to have patience with fanatics or to listen to extremists."

If we listen to extremists and do foolish things it might delay the end of the war many months."



Excursion Fares To Vacation Lands

On Sale Daily to and Including September 30th, 1918—Round Trip Fares—Limited October 31st.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF...	\$58.80
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.....	58.80
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.....	66.60
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.	18.12
DENVER, COLO.	21.60
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK	54.70
PUEBLO, COLO.	15.90
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL, Estes Park	31.30
POCATELLO, IDAHO....	57.00
GLACIER PARK STATION, MONTANA ...	57.96
PORTLAND, OREGON.....	82.56
OGDEN, UTAH	48.90
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	48.90
CODY (Yellow Stone National Park) WYO..	54.30
THE ABOVE FARES DO NOT INCLUDE 8% WAR TAX	

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THE WORLD WAR

American troops have again taken the offensive northwest of Chateau Thierry, where they have already written a glorious chapter in the story of American participation in the war. The operation in which the Americans were engaged is mentioned but briefly in the daily communique of the French war office, but it would seem to indicate that the Americans have been in quite a notable engagement. Prisoners to the number of 150 were taken. Among the Germans captured was a captain.

Local operations along the French and British fronts are officially reported. Prisoners and machine guns were taken by the allies in these which appear to have been no more than outpost encounters.

Baron von Seydler, the Austrian premier, has declined to continue in office and form a new cabinet. It is reported that Baron Banhans, minister of Rys in the von Seydler's cabinet will receive the appointment. The Austrian parliament, which was dissolved when the economic situation became critical in that country, may be convoked it is believed with a restricted program for its proceedings.

The food conditions in Austria were admitted to be serious during the discussions of the crown council at which Baron von Seydler announced he would retire from office. It was stated there that Emperor Charles was personally addressing the German emperor on the subject.

Alexander Kerensky the former provisional premier of Russia, who was ousted from power by the Bolsheviks has arrived in London. His reappearance from seclusion may be the prelude of interesting developments in the Russian situation.

With the British Army in France, Tuesday, June 25 (By the Associated Press.)—British raiders are still tapping the German lines between Flanders and Somme, sampling the garrisons new to the battlefront, in order to test their strength and the state of the concentration in the camp behind. In one battle today 21 men with an officer and ten machine guns were brought in southwest of Arras and from the upper side of the river Scarpe six prisoners were brought back by a raiding party. Heavy bombardments are being laid on the British trenches at odd hours. Some of them are in the nature of rehearsal barrages, but the German infantry is keeping quietly in its own trenches.

The German spirit of retaliation is curiously weak, especially in the sector west of Bailleul, where the British have made a series of attacks during the last month without having to give up any of the captured ground.

German gunners have been distributing a large quantity of gas in the forward areas. The Ypres region has been receiving a number of shells during the night.

Washington, June 26—Belated reports giving forth for the first time a descriptive story of what the American troops have been doing northwest of Chateau Thierry since June 20 are contained in General Pershing's communique for yesterday received today at the war department. The communique follows:

"Section B: For our troops in the Chateau Thierry, the 24 hours from noon June 20 to noon June 21 were quiet as compared with the many

days of great activity which they have recently experienced. The German artillery continued to shell both our front lines and rear areas distributing its fire rather impartially over the sector. The Clerembauff and Murette woods, Lucy Le Bocage, Triangle farm, Lethcolet and Bouesches all received their share. So did the Paris road on our other principal lines of communication, but the number of shells used was moderate for this locality and most of them were small and medium calibre.

"The fire was of various sorts, some of the harrassing sort directed against our billets in rear areas at intervals during the day and night and some for the obvious purpose of cutting our communications. As usual some of the lower and wooded areas were shelled with gas, but high explosives and shrapnel were frequent. The German machine guns were active against our lines, especially in the vicinity of Bouesches and snipers were active near the edges of the Bois de Belleau and around the Bouesches railroad station.

Along the western battle line as well as on the mountain and Piave sectors of the Italian front the allied armies await further enemy efforts. Infantry activity is confined to local actions at various points.

On the vital stretch of the battle front between Ypres and Rheims the most important action of the last few days has been that in which the American troops took from the Germans a commanding hill position near Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry. Besides gaining the hill the Americans took 264 prisoners, including seven officers. From the hill the Americans dominate the German positions for some distance beyond in the direction of Torcy.

It is believed that the German command is about ready to launch another stroke against the allied lines. The artillery activity remains about normal on important sectors, but aerial fighting has increased markedly.

Thirty-six German machines were brought down or forced to land in a damaged condition Tuesday by Franco-British airmen, while Berlin claims the destruction of 12 allied airplanes the same day.

German airplanes raided Paris Wednesday night. There is much sickness prevalent among the German troops, but this is not believed to be having any effect on plans for a renewal of the enemy offensive.

The Italians are busy taking count of the guns and material captured from the Austrians who fled across the Piave. In the mountain zone the fighting has died down to local attacks.

Unconfirmed reports received in Switzerland from Berlin are that Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann will resign in consequence of his speech in the reichstag Tuesday.

Paris, June 27.—Few bombs were dropped and no casualties were caused by the German airplanes which raided Paris last night, according to the Petit Parisien's report of the German attempt at an air bombardment. It appears, says the Matin, that there were two groups of the Gothas. The greater part of them had to change the direction of their flight because of the vigorous barrage fire, and in the effort to regain their base safely got rid of their bombs rapidly.

REGIMENT OF INFANTRY WILL LEAVE FRANCE SOON FOR EASTERN FRONT

Washington, June 27.—General Pershing, under instructions from Washington, has selected a regiment of infantry to be sent to Italy, Secre-

tary Baker announced today. The secretary would not disclose the identity of the troops.

The regiment is in training in France and will be replaced there by one sent from this side. Mr. Baker indicated that the sending of this regiment was not to be taken as representing the full extent of American military participation on the Italian front which may be carried out later.

This first regiment will carry the American flag immediately to join those of Italy, France and Great Britain against the Austrians for its moral effect. The United States already is represented in Italy by an aviation contingent.

ECONOMIC SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL LIFE ARE REVIEWED

Copenhagen, June 27.—The sixth Scandinavian ministerial conference since the beginning of the war is being held at the Amalienborg palace and will continue over Friday. In attendance are premiers, foreign ministers and other officials of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The ministers are considering economic and commercial questions with special reference to the present difficult situation in Scandinavia where there is a shortage in a large number of necessary articles of trade.

OPERATION IN BELLEU WOOD IS DECLARED COMPLETE SUCCESS

With the American Forces on the Marne, June 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in their drive on German positions in the Belleu wood sector Tuesday night was officially increased today to 311. The Americans captured 11 big machine guns, 10 automatic rifles, a quantity of small arms and ammunition and other material.

The night was comparatively quiet on the whole Marne front. The Americans were kept busy consolidating their new positions. The additional prisoners most were stragglers found hiding in the wood, under rocks or in the shrubbery where they have been isolated by the American fire. They were unkept and hungry.

Max Hfeld is now stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. and writes that he meets people from here nearly every day, that when he was going through the Navy building he met Edward Selover one of our town boys who is in the service of the United States Navy. Max says they are going to have a big parade in Washington on the fourth but he would rather be here to attend the reunion.

Over 1000 pairs of socks and 746 sweaters are called for from the San Miguel county knitting unit before September 1st and the Unit is going to put forth every effort to comply with the requirement but it will require the efforts of every knitter who is registered on the books and several new knitters in order to fill the order.

Washington, June 27.—German socialists heard of Secretary Baker's announcement on June 10 that more than 700,000 American soldiers had been sent to France in time to use the information in heckling Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann during his speech in the reichstag.

Advices reaching France through a neutral country and received here by cable today quote the socialist deputy, Haare, as blaming the war on Austria, denouncing the policy of the German government and ridicul-

ing the failure of the submarines to keep American soldiers out of France.

He said "in our country the ruling party is military. It is very desirable that this situation should be cleared up; at least that General Ludendorff should take the responsibility of power instead of the charnelor.

"It is said that money is the ruling motive with the English. This war has shown that the homage to the golden calf is as ardent in our country as in England or America.

"Many times we have been told that victory is ours. On the first of January, 1917, when the submarine warfare was begun, Herr Helfferich, assured us that America would not take any active part in the war. Admiral von Capelle marked his entrance into the war with an effective result which amounts to nil. Now there are 700,000 Americans in France. The submarines have not been able to impede them in any way.

"This war was caused by Austria. The Flemish movement, that we imagined, is pure swindle. The situation of Esthonia and Livonia under our occupation is deplorable and hopeless. That is what they pompously call liberation of the smaller peoples from Russian oppression. If the Russian people rise again it will be a life and death struggle between us."

Paris, June 27.—A despatch from Kiev under date of Wednesday, June 26, declares that the report of the assassination of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been confirmed. It is declared he was killed by Bolshevik troops during their retreat on Yekaterinburg.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch a younger brother of the former emperor Nicholas, is reported in a despatch from Moscow received here today by way of Berlin, to have placed himself at the head of the new Siberian government and to have issued a manifesto to the Russian people.

The Ukraine bureau at Lausanne announced it had received confirmation of the report that the Bolshevik authorities, at Yekaterinburg condemned Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian emperor to death after a short trial and then shot him. Details of the reported execution are lacking.

The Kiev message was received at Base, Switzerland, and forwarded here by the Havas correspondent in that city.

The first report of the assassination of Emperor Nicholas was received in Copenhagen through Stockholm on Tuesday. The Copenhagen message quoted the Russian newspaper Vjia as saying that Russian red guards had murdered the ex-Emperor in his residence at Yekaterinburg, where he was removed recently from Tobosk. An Exchange despatch from Moscow dated June 15 received in this country declared there was no foundation however, for the rumors of the assassination and dispatches from German sources last week reported that the former Emperor was not at Yekaterinburg having been removed to Moscow for safe keeping.

Reports that former Emperor Nicholas has been murdered in Yekaterinburg are increasingly persistent in Moscow according to a despatch from that city (date not given), received today by way of Berlin. The Moscow newspapers, the despatch states, indicate that the recent whereabouts of the ex-emperor have not been definitely known. (This statement seems significant as in conflict with the German reports of the former ruler's removal to Moscow.)

DR. MARTIN TELLS OF SPLENDID CONDITIONS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI

Hughesville, Mo., June 21, 1918.
To the Optic:

In these days of motor cars it is nothing unusual for people to go overland from ocean to ocean or from lakes to gulf, camping out as they go and enjoying getting back to nature much more than is possible by any other mode of travel. In fact so little is thought of such a trip that one seldom takes the trouble to tell the rest of the world any of the details of such an outing. For this reason is occurred to me that a short description of our recent trip in a car from Las Vegas to Missouri would be interesting to the many readers of the Optic.

Mrs. Martin, our children, Eva, Ruth and Paul and ye scribe left Las Vegas at 5 p. m. on Wednesday evening, June 12, and arrived at our old home at Hughesville, Missouri, Tuesday noon, June 18, traveling a distance of approximately 950 miles, following the old Santa Fe Trail all the way. We feel that we established an unusual record in that we made the entire trip without having had a puncture or a blowout and with New Mexico air in all four casings when we arrived at our destination. True enough we added some air to each tire twice on the road, but at no time was the tire anyway near flat, never had less than 50 pounds pressure. Hence I say that the greater part of the air in each tire when we reached Missouri was put there before we left New Mexico.

The rear casings had been in constant service on the car since Marco and the front ones since December, but the front casings had been half-soled just before we left Vegas. Aside from gasoline and oil our only expense for the car was 75 cents for the welding of a radius brace rod. We averaged 19 1/2 miles per gallon of gasoline and used 1 1/2 gallons of oil on the entire trip. We carried bedding, food and a camping and cooking outfit and slept outdoors every night and cooked and ate every meal in camp. Our total expenses for the trip would not exceed \$25—several dollars less than the cost of a single ticket over the railroad and we have the pleasure of having the car with us here to enjoy during our visit and vacation.

Fortunately we encountered pleasant weather and splendid roads for the entire trip.

After we reached Watrous the country showed signs of recent rains and except for limited areas northern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, Kansas and Missouri are not suffering for rain anywhere to any great extent. The alfalfa and other irrigated lands of New Mexico and Colorado look fine while Kansas is certainly doing not only her bit but her "damdest" toward licking the Kaiser by furnishing the soldiers and the allies with wheat. Central and eastern Kansas is just one big wheat field, just ready for the harvest, considerable acreage being already cut, and mostly of very fine quality. Corn also looks good and of a healthy color in Kansas, although is not very tall as yet. The people of Kansas appear very busy and prosperous and the big type of motor cars predominate in the homes of the farmers and the towns and cities. Kansas has certainly come into her own and is not the jumping off place many people of a generation ago believed her to be.

Missouri also has a fine crop prospect, both wheat and corn being farther advanced than in Kansas. Most of the wheat of which there is a large acreage, has been cut and

corn is as high as a horse's back and much of it has been laid by, as they saw in old Missouri.

It seems good to be back home and see familiar scenes and faces, but one seldom spends 12 years in New Mexico and remain for long contented in any other state, especially east of Colorado. Everybody wants to get back to the delightful mountain climate. The long sultry days and oppressive nights in summer and the muddy, cloudy weather of the winter months in the states soon drives one back to the cool breezy summers and sunshiny winters of New Mexico. However, the weather in Missouri has been delightful thus far.

On our arrival we found the Daily Optic awaiting us and we read it as keenly as a long letter from home, and we continue to look eagerly for each issue and always find it interesting. With very best wishes for a successful summer, I remain,

Yours Very Truly,
DR. JOHN G. MARTIN.

Austin, Tex., June 25—Texas became officially "dry" today when a bill enacted by a special session of the legislature and which prohibits the manufacture or sale of intoxicants within the state became a law. The remaining saloons—numbering between 300 and 400, according to records in the comptroller's office which were outside the limits prescribed by the 10-mile zone around camps of military instruction, are thus banished. Not a saloon, brewery or distillery remains lawfully in operation in the state.

Both interstate and intrastate shipments of liquor are prohibited by another law enacted by the legislature. The only way any Texan can get liquor without violating the law is to go out of the state, purchase it and bring it back himself for his personal use.

It is expected that the constitutionality of the law will be tested. But since the higher courts of the state recess for their summer vacation the last of the present month, and do not convene again until October, court action designed to interrupt enforcement of the law may not be taken for several months.

The chief contention against the law's constitutionality is that it violates that provision which accords local option to counties.

The law permits the use of alcoholic stimulants as medicines "in case of actual sickness" if purchased on written prescription of a physician. Use of alcohol also is permitted for sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes.

Violation of any provision of the act constitutes a felony and involves a penitentiary sentence of one to five years.

LOW SICK RATE

Santa Fe, June 25.—For the second week in succession, Camp Kearney where most of the New Mexico troops are, is reported as having the lowest sick rate of any divisional camp in the country by "The Official Bulletin," the rate of new cases being only 8.6 per thousand while Camp Cody reports 18.4 per thousand and Camp Taylor as high as 19.1. The non-effective rate at Camp Kearney is given as 19.5, at Camp Cody as 22.2. Camp Kearney reports one death caused by traumatism by firearms. Camp Cody had four deaths during the week, all from pneumonia.

DUM TO BOOST NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, June 26.—Rev. Ray Spotts Dum writes that in August he will leave Roswell for New York and while east will give talks on New Mexico, the Franciscan missions and Indian life, using slides furnished him by the museum of New Mexico and

motion picture films by the state land office. He writes for slides in addition to those illustrating the history and antiquities of the state, such as will illustrate fruit growing, cattle ranching, agriculture, mining, timber resources. These will be furnished him from the thousands of slides returned from the New Mexico building at the San Diego exposition.

WANT SENTENCE COMMUTED

Santa Fe, June 25.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has received another lengthy telegram asking for commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence of J. O. Starr, who is to be hanged on July 5 for the murder of Sheriff Stevens of Luna county. The telegram is signed by Mayor A. I. Kelso of Las Cruces; Hunter Lewis, rector of the Episcopal church; Rev. T. L. LaLande of the Methodist church; President A. D. Crile of the State College; Rev. J. B. Cavatt, the Presbyterian pastor, and more than a score of other prominent citizens of the Mesilla Valley.

GERMAN PRESS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PEACE SPEECH DELIVERED YESTERDAY

Amsterdam, June 26—Germany's minimum program for peace discussion was formulated by foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann in his speech to the reichstag, says the Koelnische Volks Zeitung. The foreign secretary, it adds, demanded nothing that goes beyond Germany's vital necessities, or that virtually threatened other countries.

The Germania of Berlin considers that the speech opens wide the field for peace discussions and says it keenly awaits the reply of the entente Allied countries.

"Many sentences in the speech," says Vorwärts "might be termed longer or shorter steps forward on the road to conciliation, and they come very near the aims set up and regarded as fair by the social democrats."

The paper contends that recognition of the present territory of Germany and her allies is a self-evident condition of peace while freedom of the seas and of trade also are of the highest importance. Germany's colonies must be restored.

The Vossische Zeitung, says the speech confirms the idea that for the foreign secretary an understanding with Great Britain is necessary and is worth striving for. The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung expects the speech will again turn discussion abroad to the questions dealt with, especially as to responsibility for continuance of the war.

"Yesterday was a lost day," comments the Lokal Anzeiger.

The Kreuz Zeitung thinks it might have been better if Secretary von Kuehlmann has been silent regarding relations with hostile countries and the possibilities of peace.

Copenhagen, June 26.—The harvest prospects in Bavaria are extremely bad and the Bavarian agricultural council is preparing the population for further suffering, according to a Munich dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt. Frosts have affected the crops in the kingdom and they have also suffered from drouth.

AVIATORS INJURED

Miami, Fla., June 6.—Ensign Anson Pratt of Cambridge, Mass., and Lieutenant Malmar of New York were injured today when the airplane in which they were attempting a landing at the navy air school here shot to earth from a height of about 75 feet. Pratt suffered a broken jaw and broken leg, while Malmar was badly bruised.

Los Angeles has women taxicab drivers.

NOT BELIEVED ANYWAY, GERMAN CHANCELLOR SAYS HE WILL KEEP STILL

Amsterdam, June 26—There will be no further discussion of President Wilson, four principles of a basic for general peace by Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor. This announcement was made by the chancellor in the reichstag in the debate after the speech of foreign secretary von Kuehlmann.

"I originally had no intention of taking part in this debate," said the chancellor. "The reasons for my contemplated reserve are obvious. If we spoke our willingness for peace, that was regarded as a symptom of weakness and our immediately impending collapse. By others it was interpreted as crafty traps. Did we speak on the other hand, of our unshakeable will to defend ourselves in a war of conquest so criminally thrust upon us, it was said that it was the voice of German militarism to which even the leading statesmen must submit willy-nilly."

"I went a step further on February 24, and expressly stated my attitude toward the message of President Wilson in which he discussed his four points and gave, in principle, my assent to them. No utterance of President Wilson whatever, followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further threads. There is still less object after statements which have since reached us, and especially from America. These statements indeed, made it really clear what is to be understood from a peace league of peoples or a league of peoples for the maintenance of freedom and justice. Our opponents made it clear that they would be the kernel of this league of people."

SIR AUKLAND GEDDES' RECORD

London, Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, has just scored very effectively in reply to a correspondent who wrote to him protesting against being held liable for military service at 18 pence a day, while you, Sir Auckland, a younger man than I am, remain in your London office taking 10 pounds a day of your country's money."

To this Sir Auckland Geddes replied:

"Sir Auckland Geddes desires me to assure you that he does not get the sum of ten pounds a day, or anything approaching it. He thinks you may like to know that he, too has served in the ranks as a private at the rate of pay of one shilling a day; that he joined the army in the early days of the war, has been in France and is now only in a civilian position as he is unfit for further active service as the result of injuries received by him in France. Perhaps I may add that Sir Auckland also served in the South African war."

DRAFT ROUND-UP

Boston, Mass., June 26—Under the direction of the federal authorities a round up was started today of the men in the draft age in Massachusetts who have failed to register under the selective service law. The assistance of the local police officers and of employees of labor throughout the state has been enlisted in the movement to ferret out the slackers. The plan contemplates that a police officer shall be detailed to every entrance of every factory employing more than 50 male persons, and every man within the draft age who is unable to produce evidence of his registration will be arrested and turned over to the United States department of justice.

WAS FEARED THAT MULES HAD ALL GONE TO WAR BUT A FEW WILL BE HERE

Oh Joy! Or, rather, Hee Haw! There's going to be wild mule races at the Cowboys Reunion, after all. It was announced some time ago that all the mules had gone to war and had not time for sport, but it has been discovered since that a few of the patriotic beasts have satisfied their pique against the kaiser enlisting in the service of Senor Hoover. They have secured a furlough for three days, and will be here July 3, 4 and 5. They are tame enough when engaged in plowing or cutting hay, but when it comes to "bein' rode" they are wilder than a bush league pitcher taking a tryout in the National.

The mules are the property of John and Leo Condon, who have volunteered to allow their use during the Reunion. The wild mule race is the funniest event on the Reunion program, and it wuh with regret that it was given up this year because of a shortness of mounts. Now that the Condons have relieved the situation, the crowds are sure of a daily laugh that will shake their ribs loose.

Ninety-one years of age and still a cow puncher. That is the distinction which entitles Matt Crosby, a resident of Ocate, to be a guest of honor at the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion, which will be held here July 3, 4 and 5. The officers and directors of the Reunion association have sent him an invitation to be the cowboys' guest during the big roundup. It is believed Crosby will accept and will ride at the head of the big parade on Independence day and take part in the doings at Cowboys park.

New Mexicans who call themselves pioneers, coming to the territory in the late seventies, found Crosby. How long he had been here no body knows, but he was an old timer then. He was known from the Rio Grande to the Picketwire and from the Arizona line clear through to Leavenworth. The native Spanish-speaking people knew him for an "amigo," and the Indians, respecting his ability with a shooting iron and his willingness to live at peace if unmolested, came to look upon him as a man worth having for a friend. How well he got along with the Indians is shown by his flowing locks, much more profuse as he grows near the century mark than those of a youth of 21 years.

For many years Uncle Matt lived in the Springer vicinity. He became famous for a breed of horses called the Ace of Clubs, known all over the west. His ranch was a popular place with travelers and was a neighborhood gathering place.

When Crosby takes his place in the Reunion parade he will be mounted upon a silver trimmed saddle of the Kearney period, and it is quite likely that his lariat will be looped about his horse's neck in the fashion that was all the style among cow punchers in the days when Buffalo Bill was a little boy. He will be astride a real steed and not a "gentle horse," for he scorns so tame a means of locomotion. A fliver, even, with all its jolts, is too ladylike for Crosby, and when he's feeling tired and all tucked out, he often breaks a colt or two to settle his nerves.

A regular morning operation of the bowels puts you in fine shape for the day's work. If you miss it you feel uncomfortable and cannot put vim into your movements. For all bowel irregularities HERBINE is the remedy. It purifies, strengthens and regulates. Price 60 cents. Sold by O. G. Schaefer. Adv.

SAN MIGUEL AND RIBERA DISTRICTS WILL HAVE \$10,000 BUILDING

Of the 90 school buildings in San Miguel county only 51 are owned by the school districts. Of the 90 buildings outside of East Las Vegas and Las Vegas, only three have three rooms each, ten have two rooms each and 78 are one room buildings. Of the 8,064 persons enumerated in the school census, that is persons from 5 to 21 years, 7,060 are enrolled in the 86 rural school districts. Thirteen pupils took the last eighth grade examination. Of the 117 teachers, 74 were women and 43 men. Three hold professional certificates, 23 are first graders, 28 second graders and 63 third grade. Something of the progress that is being made is indicated by the fact that 22 new school houses are being built and will be ready for occupancy in fall. Ribera and San Miguel have consolidated and bonded themselves for \$10,000 to build a grade school at Ribera.

Taos county in its annual report to the department of education makes a splendid showing. Superintendent Pablo Quintana reports that in the 44 school districts there are 83 teachers, 13 more than last year, a gain of 20 per cent. Of these teachers four had professional, 18 first grade, 37 second grade and 24 third grade certificates. During the past year one three room building, four two room buildings were erected and six buildings were renovated. Ten school rooms had nine months term, 12 had eight months and the others seven months terms. The sentiment for consolidation is making progress and is furthered by Superintendent Quintana who visited each district twice and even thrice during the year.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the **FIRST TREATMENT** is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, **BOROZONE** is the **IDEAL ANTISEPTIC** and **HEALING AGENT**. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

IRON DEPOSITS TO BE WORKED

Santa Fe, June 24.—That the big manganese iron deposits in Lincoln county are at last to be worked in connection with the coal deposits, is indicated by the incorporation today of the New Mexico Iron and Steel corporation of Carrizozo, capitalized at \$3,000,000, this being the fourth million dollar corporation to be chartered by the state corporation commission this month.

NO LIMIT TO ARMY

Washington, June 22.—Approval was voted by the senate military committee today of the provision in the twelve billion dollar army appropriation bill as it passed the house empowering the president to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped.

WILL TAKE ALL OF CLASS ONE

Des Moines, Ia., June 22.—The adjutant general's office announced today that 17,820 Iowa selective men were ordered to Camp Gordon and Camp Pike during the five days' period beginning July 22. Adjutant General Logan announced that the July draft movement would completely exhaust class one.

SOLDIERS' SPORTS AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES AND PARADES FOR THE DAY

Camp Funston, Kas., June 24.—The Fourth of July is to be a "Red Letter" day at Camp Funston. The big celebration will be featured by a patriotic pageant, athletic contests and speaking by Major General Leonard Wood, camp commandant, and Governor Arthur Capper. The home folks of the soldiers will be the guests of honor and the camp will be open to visitors the entire day—at least, the regular visitors' day hours from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., will be observed. That will entitle the mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts and relatives to a seven and a half hour visit with the soldier boys.

A road race between Camp Funston and Fort Riley will open the big athletic program. It will be concluded at the divisional athletic field east of camp headquarters. In the afternoon at the Army club baseball park, a push ball game will be staged. Next in order will be a baseball game between the Camp Funston team and either the team from Camp Dodge or the Great Lakes training station.

The addresses of General Wood and Governor Capper will be delivered at 10:30 o'clock in the morning at the divisional athletic field. In the evening a spectacular, patriotic, historical pageant will be given under the direction of George V. Brooks, camp dramatic director, and the Y. M. C. A. The pageant will begin with the discovery of America by Columbus. This will be followed by replicas of important national events, including about 50 scenes. Each scene will be supported by a large chorus of singers and performers. It will be the most extensive entertainment of its kind ever attempted at Camp Funston, it is said. A noted soprano soloist has been engaged to take the leading vocal role in the patriotic singing. The climax of the pageant will be an elaborate scene representative of the present world struggle.

The stage for the pageant will be a natural one—the hillside at the divisional athletic grounds. It will commence at 8 p. m. By special arrangement visitors will be admitted to visit the spectacular performances from the Golden Belt highway.

Anxious for Action

A call for volunteers, within the camp itself, demonstrated aptly how zealous the men are to get into the fighting ranks. The call was issued to members of the quartermasters' detachment and more than 500 volunteered and were transferred "to the line" and are now members of the 89th Division. The call was to fill vacancies in the 89th Division Artillery regiments, ammunition train and trench mortar battery of the division. Although it was announced that the volunteers would start as privates, more than 20 sergeants were transferred and even a greater number volunteered.

Having Good Times

The rookies' idea of a big time, at which the lid on risibilities is kept close against the ceiling and sometimes threatens to go through the roof, is the weekly "stunt night" program. Every Friday evening is devoted to this entertainment. "Home talent" simply is permitted to run riot, and while some of the turns are greeted with shouts of "Give 'im the hook," the majority of the numbers prove their merits and encores are in order. Here is the latest "stunt night" program given at the Y. M. C. A.:

Pinto solo—Elmer Barr, Company 44.

Fancy dancing and light comedy—George Martin, Company 43.

Local quartet—"Fatty and three

others, Company 43.

Impersonation and reading—Michael Greenburg, Company 43.

Tenor solo—Ben Arnheim, Company 42.

Reading "Innocents Abroad," (by Mark Twain)—Solomon Bloom, Co. 44.

Song "We're On Our Way to Berlin," William H. Hollingsworth, the author, and chorus, Company 41.

Musical talent among the new arrivals as expressed through the medium of a piano, is hors de combat just at present while vaccination is having due effect. But that does not affect the warblers. So, Mr. Gutherie is making up for the deficit in piano music among the "interned" (at detention camp,) just now by holding big sings. As accompanist, Song Leader Gutherie has found a top liner who manipulates a large, vociferous accordion. He is Henry Staffaro of Company 9, D. B.

A negro pugilist is a new recruit in a colored regiment. After being appraised of the physical prowess of the new arrival, the corporal of the squad to which the fistic fan was assigned, was heard to say:

"No suh, ah ain't goin' to give no commands to that ol' boy. Ah's just goin' to say, 'Please mistah, will you squads right?'"

That the art of boxing encouraged in the army and that at present a million and a half United States soldiers are being taught to box are salient statements in a circular issued by the war department commission on training camp activities, to army physical directors.

A new code of rules governing boxing bouts has been drawn up and hereafter all fistic contests in the army will be governed thereby. The new code differs radically from the one generally used in the last 10 or 15 years, but resembles more particularly the Marquis of Queensbury rules which laid great stress on fast, clever fighting. Greater credit is given to the boxer who is aggressive in spite of punishment than one who covers up in clinches.

All backstepping, covering up and purely defensive work are discouraged and each contestant is made subject to penalties for such work. This later recommendation is a direct departure from the accepted standard of ring strategy which puts a premium on necessary defensive tactics.

According to the new army rules a total of six blows constitutes the ground plan for the boxing program. The maintenance of such a series of blows must be taken into consideration in the final judgment of points. "The value of attack can not be overestimated, and should be considered a prime factor in the allotting of points," it is stipulated.

The new rules which were formulated by the commission upon consultation with the boxing instructors of the various camps, lay particular emphasis in those points which are valuable in the training of the men who are going to be bayonet fighters.

Under the army rules, the referee is shorn of much power. Many of his active functions have been delegated to two judges, each of whom is assisted by a clerk. Fouls are clearly defined and a dare within the jurisdiction of the referee, who may disqualify any contestant for attempted unsportsmanlike tactics. The commission evidently dislikes the commonly applied term of "knock-out," its code substituting "downs" which are limited to the standard of 10 seconds. For novice bouts, in order to encourage speed in action, the rounds are 2 minutes in duration instead of three. Four rounds will be boxed except in a case of divisional championship contests which may be six rounds.

STATEWIDE PROHIBITION LAW REMOVES THE LAST OASIS FOR THE THIRSTY

Austin, Texas, June 24.—The last "wet" spot in Texas will disappear this week with the coming into operation of the statutory statewide prohibition bill enacted by the last legislature. The measure prohibits the manufacture and sale of any intoxicating liquors within the state, "except for medicinal, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes," and then under such stringent restrictions that there will be practically no opportunity that the liquor can be used for any but the purpose specified.

Statewide prohibition in Texas has been the goal sought by the temperance forces for many years. Probably in no other state of the Union has the fight over the liquor question been waged with greater intensity or over a longer period of years than there. Several times in years gone by victory seemed within the grasp of the anti-saloon element, only to be lost through popular vote or act of the legislature. On several occasions the people have voted on the proposal for an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic. On other occasions it has been sought to make the state "dry" by legislative amendment. For years the question has been a leading issue in state politics. Governor and other state officials, members of the legislature and county officers have won or lost on the saloon issue.

Meanwhile the prohibition sentiment has steadily spread to all parts of the state. Under a local option law county after county and town after town have banished the saloon during the past few years. To such an extent had the "dry" area extended that a year or more ago it became a foregone conclusion that statewide prohibition would soon become an accomplished fact.

As a war measure, approximately 1500 saloons in various parts of the state were obliged to close their doors several weeks ago. This action resulted from the ten-mile zone prohibition law, which makes it unlawful to give, sell or have on one's person, intoxicating liquor within ten miles of a military establishment. As Texas today is dotted throughout a large part of its vast territory extend with army posts, training camps and cantonments, naval stations, aviation schools and other institutions connected with the military service, the ten-mile zone law proved a heavy blow to the liquor traffic. Cities that went "dry" under the provisions of this law included Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Galveston, El Paso, Orange, Beaumont and Wichita Falls.

There remain in the entire state only a few hundred saloons that will be closed tomorrow under the statutory prohibition law. The provisions of the law are considered as stringent as those of any similar legislation enacted in any of the states. The first three sections of the measures and the tenth are as follows:

Section 1. On and after the taking effect of this act, the manufacture of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication—except for medicinal, scientific, mechanical and sacramental purposes—shall be prohibited within this state

Section 2. The transportation within

or importation into this state by any railroad, common carrier, automobile, by private conveyance, or otherwise, or the receipt of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication, or the receipt of same by any person, firm or corporation for such transportation, or the delivery of same after such transportation, or the receipt of same after such transport, except for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes, shall be unlawful.

Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of time not less than one nor more than five years, and provided that the benefits of the suspended sentence law shall not be extended to any person violating any of the provisions of this act.

RANK OF OFFICERS DESIGNATED ON CARS

Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal.—Every automobile in official use here bears a distinguishing mark and those used by officers carry insignia indicative of the rank of the officers, if the car is one assigned permanently to his use, or of the service, if the machine is used by an organization.

The officers' designations are by flags. Major General Frederick S. Strong's car is marked with a rectangular pennant, bearing two white stars, which designation is not duplicated as he is the only major general in camp as well as the divisional commander. This flag flies from a staff in front. On the windshield is a smaller painted flag of similar design. The color, red, indicates that the general is an artilleryman.

The brigadier generals here have their cars marked with red flags bearing one star. On the windshields are painted smaller flags, each with a "Swallow tail" indentation in the right end. Those of the infantry brigadiers are blue and that of the artillery brigadier is red. Each bears the number of the general's brigade.

The staff cars are marked in two ways: they carry no pennants at the fore but have flags painted on the windshields. One type of staff car carries a red and white flag, the division being horizontal and the color spaces of equal size, and the other carries a red and white flag with the division diagonal. Each staff car carries a number, in the white space of its flag.

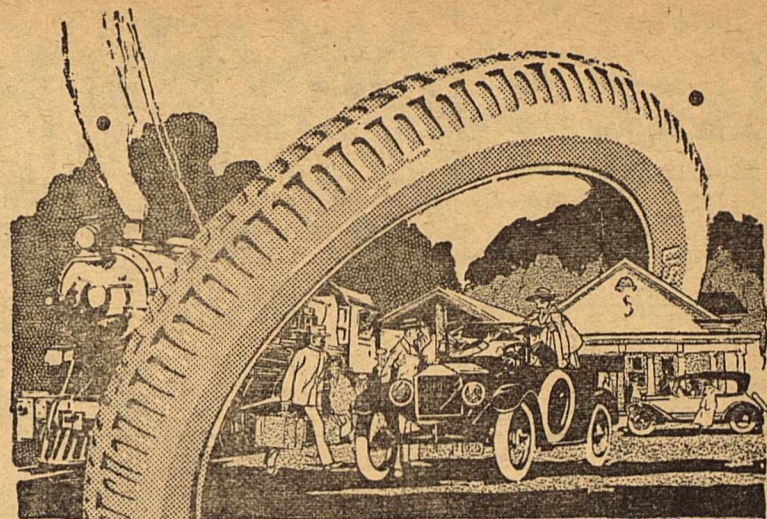
Cars used by the military police carry a blue triangular pennant bearing the letters "M. P." in white. Signal corps cars carry an orange pennant with a "swallow tail" end, bearing the crossed signal flags and torch of that service in scarlet and white.

The engineers' cars and the quartermaster department's cars are designated by numbers but have no design on the windshield. The officers' training school has a monogram "T. C." on the windshield.

The pennants and designs enable the officers and enlisted men to distinguish who is in the car while it still is at a distance. When officers entitled to flags are not using the cars the flags are furled.

"I just want to say that we keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand all the time, and find it excellent for bowel trouble," writes Mrs. H. P. Cook, Anderson, Ind.—Adv.

Chicago, June 25—Two investigations have been ordered by official bodies into the cause of the wreck in which 85 employes of the Hagen-



'Usco' Tread

We Set Tire Standards

Why is it that United States Tires are setting new records for mileage and serviceability?

Why is it that the sales of these tires are constantly mounting by leaps and bounds?

The answer is found in the factories where United States Tires are made.

Standards of construction for these tires are higher than ever before known in the tire industry.

Makers of tire fabrics tell us that the standards we have given them for United States Tire fabrics are higher than any previously known.

Likewise through every process of construction from crude rubber to finished tires—we have set new and higher standards everywhere.

These standards work out on your car in the practical economy demanded by war-times.

United States Tires will raise any car to higher efficiency.

There is a type to suit every condition of service.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will cheerfully aid in selecting right tires for your requirements.

United States Tires
are Good Tires



back-Wallace circus were killed and Thirty-six still remain in the hospital, approximately 150 injured. The investigations will be made by the county coroner, and the Indiana public service commission is to fix the blame for the disaster. Sixty-two bodies have been recovered and according to E. M. Ballard, general manager of the circus, 23 other employes are still missing and are supposed to have been destroyed by the fire which consumed the wooden circus cars.

Thirty-six of the injured were able to leave the hospitals in Gary today.

Rheumatic and Kidney Ills
Troubled with rheumatism kidney or bladder affections? You need Foley Kidney Pills. Mrs. Frank P. Wood, R. F. D. 2 Morrill, Maine, writes: "I found relief as soon as I began taking Foley Kidney Pills. My husband also received much benefit from them. He was lame, could not stoop over; now feels no pain." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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The recent order and accompanying definitions by General Crowder with regard to productive and non-productive industries has sent a shudder of self-investigation through the soul of the nation.

It is an instinct with every one to magnify the importance of his function in the social organism, or ought to be, for whoever disbelieves or doubts the value of his service ought to leave it to another. To be suddenly informed, therefore, and by a most distinguished and unquestionable authority, that the work that they have been doing is trivial and even contemptible in a state of war, has struck a multitude of people a sort of solar plexus blow. Think of spending one's life in what seemed to be a useful and honorable service, only to be told that what you have been doing so earnestly and so conscientiously has had no actual value for human society, or has none now, at least. It must affect one like seeing his fair fields devastated by a flood or his fine house demolished by an earthquake.

We have the right, however, to console ourselves with the thought that there is an enormous difference between the conditions of war and peace. The distinctions drawn by the provost marshal will not hold forever. Think of permanently condemning as useless citizens of the state—"passenger elevator operators, doormen, footmen, carriage openers and other attendants in clubs, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath-houses; bellboys and porters not engaged in heavy work; ushers, attendants and all other persons engaged and occupied in games, sports and amusements; x x x sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores, including clerical forces and—automobile salesmen in cities!"

It seems calculated to act upon the body politic like pulling out the warp and leaving the woof in a garment; like taking the hydrogen out of the air and leaving the oxygen; like extracting the heat out of fire and leaving the light.

Most of these people have, at least, the value of lubricants in the social organism and help to make the wheels go smoothly around.

But this discrimination by General Crowder, while ephemeral in its application, has, after all, a permanent significance for the nation. It has forced reflection upon the comparative values of the various occupations of men. It will be multitudes who will feel a burning shame for their inutility. The parasites will feather themselves. A stigma will be put upon those despicable callings which minister to vice and idleness. All

men will reconsider and revalue the work they are doing in the world. Even our return to peace will not permit us to be comfortable and unashamed, unless we are doing something which makes the world a better place to live in.

Senator J. Ham Lewis, suggesting the possibility of a German invasion of the United States by way of the Bering Straits and Alaska, certainly is seeing things!

Henry Ford, having got into the senatorial race with a presidential starter has no idea of getting out with a self-supporter.

So Hindenburg has gone to an asylum; well, well, we knew those last laudatory remarks of the kaiser would be too much for him.

So the Germans plan to beat the Yanks and get to Paris. But—in war as in peace it often happens that one side proposes and the other breaks up the disposition.

It is reported from a "reliable source that Hindenburg is suffering from "an acute nervous disease." His repeated failures to break through the allied lines might easily produce that effect.

NEW EXTREMES (New York World.)

Captain Sweeney, of the Happaage, found the German submarine officers "most polite." In fact, "it was a little overdone and gave the impression that they were carrying out orders."

One of these effusive officers told Captain Sweeney how he once torpedoed a British cruiser and "shelled the boats one after another as the crew tried to escape. Not one survivor got away."

Polite also was the commander who ordered the Carolina's people into boats far from shore. Boat No. 5 was 48 hours out. A motor life boat capsized, and before she could be baled out—a work of hours with bare hands—16 of her 35 people had perished.

Under the torn-up law of nations the 16 were, of course, murdered. But at least the pirates were polite—by orders.

FOOD DEMONSTRATION

The state food administration will have an exhibit here during the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion, July 3, 4, and 5. A. B. Stroup, who has charge of the traveling displays of the administration, yesterday wrote that he would be here with a comprehensive display, which is expected to prove of great aid to the housewives, cooks and food dealers who view it. Among

the objects to be displayed are the various kinds of substitute bread, some sugar substitutes, a few samples of how to save fats and a milk and potato exhibit. The display will require a floor space of several feet and will be located in the most central spot available. Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald, of the woman's auxiliary of the council of defense; M. R. Gonzalez, county agent; Joseph F. Nielson, club organizer; Miss Margaret Larkin, and Colbert C. Root, secretary of the Commercial club, have been asked to assist.

STEEPED IN JUNE (Houston Post)

The sky is blue
And the clouds are white,
An the pale moon rides
On the perfumed night,
And the candlebugs
'Gainst the darkness gleam,
And you catch the song
Of the running stream
Of the running stream
And you see the huge
Moonflowers white
Against the velvet
Robe of night,
And the mockingbird
In the high elm tree
Pours out its soul
In such ecstasy
That you look up
To the summer skies,
And there's dimness
About your eyes;
Then the song dies down
To sleep croon
And you are steeped
In the soul of June.

GARDENS AS ANTIDOTES

Soldiers Find Relief From Fighting in Flowers and Pets

Headquarters of the American Troops with the British Army in France—American boys in the war zone learning from British officers and soldiers what the war has taught in the way of battle tactics are getting an antidote for the mental effects of their fighting education. This is offset by a compound of gardening and pets.

"It is not a good thing for these boys that their minds be centered solely on stabbing, shooting and throttling, said a young colonel of the British army to the correspondent of the Associated Press today. This officer, who won his promotion at a little over 30 by gallant conduct at Loos and other places where the black watch distinguished itself, now commands one of the British army schools where musketry, machine-gun fire, the use of the bayonet and jiu jitso are taught.

He pointed to an American boy who was industriously spading a future potato patch. "This is how we try to lighten their thoughts," he added.

A New Zealand band was playing lively airs on the green, a litter of pigs was squealing an accompaniment from a sty hidden behind a thicket and just around the corner hens were clucking to their broods from an enclosure alongside which was a pen of highly bred rabbits. Meanwhile two pet dogs barked in answer to the rattle of machine guns from the ranges where newly arrived allies were trying their marksmanship.

The men who were not shooting, cultivating ground already sown or preparing for further seeding, were trimming the lawn or tending flower beds. There is everything here to suggest the opposite of war.

The commanding officer who hap-

pens to be one of the men under whom the regretted Johnny Poe served would say little of the work of his pupils with the bayonet and the gun further than that the American boys were keen to learn and quick to absorb. The fighting education he left to his instructors.

This policy prevails at other British schools of the same character. Some of them add bee-keeping to their program. All of them have their pets and most of them their gardens. All of them will give their American pupils much to relieve the depressing effects of continual thoughts of bloodshed.

WHAT SOLDIERS SING

Civil War Gave Birth To Only Fine War Songs, Says British Writer

(New York World)

In the old ballads a soldier sings and rides or marches away. At present he does most of his singing on the march, in the trenches or behind the battle lines and the most popular songs can be readily enumerated.

In an English shilling book the title of which is "Tommy's Book of Marching Songs," we find many old favorites among the 30 or more, including, among others, "Jolly Good Luck to the Girl Who Loves a Soldier," "Stop Yer Tickling, Jock," "She is Ma Daisy," "Annie Laurie," "Killarney," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," "Little Brown Jug," "Come, Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl," "The British Grenadiers," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Loch Lomond," "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Campbells Are Coming," "O, Dem Golden Slippers," the Russian national anthem, "La Brabanconne," and, of course, "La Marseillaise."

It must not be supposed that these are all equally popular with the soldiers, but the compiler evidently had in view English, Scotch, Irish, American and French soldiers, and as a matter of fact songs heretofore national only are now becoming rapidly international. The large number of American songs in the preceding list is not a compliment to America alone but to the fact that, as an English writer says, "the Civil war gave birth to the only fine war songs written in English for over 100 years."

It is surprising not to find "Tipperary" even mentioned in the preceding list. Notwithstanding its vogue in the earlier stages of the war. It is now rarely heard in America and does not seem to have held its popularity among the soldiers in the trenches. As the war grows in deadlier intensity it is the old time battle songs and the songs of home and love that stir the deeps of the soldier's heart.

FLASHLIGHTS

(Detroit Free Press)

There'd never be a bet made if either gambler thought he was going to lose.

The fight is not always to the strongest; often it goes to the man who can hold his temper longest.

The man who ate the first oyster had courage, but what about the woman who first kissed a dog?

One of the queer things of this life is that people are always wanting to be happy and then doing things to make themselves miserable.

A man may owe everything to his wife, but if you get her side of the story she'll probably tell you that she has a hard time collecting any of it.

London, June 26—The internal situation in Austria Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier. Under date of Monday, he says the strikes in Hungary are extending.

The telegraph and post office are working badly.

The unrest, he says, generally has a bolsheviki and anti-military character. Innumerable deserters from the army are taking part and in certain parts of the country these men are arming robber bands. In Budapest a revolutionary strike is in progress.

The food question in Austria has not improved and the correspondent says it is not improbable, despite Germany's help, that the entire country is slowly starving.

According to rumors received by way of the Austrian legation in Berne German troops are marching into Bohemia to restore order. Prague is reported to be without bread, meat and potatoes and Galicia is almost without food of any kind.

MANY GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN, ALL OF WHOM ARE GLAD TO QUIT

With the American Army in France, June 26—The new sector held by the American troops in Alsace is in the region northwest of Glenweiler. This sector is not far from the famous Hartmansweilerkopf the scene of so much hard fighting in the past.

The Americans are now holding a considerable front in the three different sectors in Alsace.

In an attack upon the German lines on the Marne last night the American troops extended their line northwest of Belleau wood. Up to 10 o'clock today 216 prisoners had been counted together with a number of machine guns and other booty. Additional prisoners are coming in. The Americans made an irresistible rush for the complete clearing of the wood which it was discovered yesterday the Germans were still occupying a small strip of the underbrush.

The attack was preceded by a thirteen-hour bombardment from the American army. The Germans were virtually cleared out of Belleau wood several days ago, but the discovery was made yesterday that under cover of darkness they had planted machine guns.

The Americans now are in possession of all the valuable tactical positions in the Belleau wood sector. Most of the prisoners taken belong to the 347th German division.

The Germans had attempted on Saturday to fill the wood with gas, but the determination and heroism of the Americans could not be checked by this circumstance. The American artillery carried out its part in throwing the entire German line into confusion.

Prisoners said that the position from which they had been taken was like an inferno under the American fire. They were happy to get out alive.

DR. DOUGLAS, WHO DEVELOPED COPPER INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA IS PAID TRIBUTE

El Paso, Texas, June 26.—Every wheel on the entire El Paso and Southwestern system was stopped for five minutes at 3 o'clock this afternoon, flags were lowered to half mast and all general offices and other offices of the system at 3 o'clock for the remainder of the day in memory of Dr. James Douglas, who died yesterday morning in New York.

Dr. Douglas, who was chairman of

the executive board of the railroad and the Phelps Dodge corporation was the builder of the Southwestern railroad and the man given credit for the development of the Arizona copper properties and the founding of Douglas, Arizona, named in his honor.

Dr. Douglas was well known throughout the southwest. He made frequent trips to El Paso, Douglas, Bisbee and Tucson and Phoenix on inspection trips of the properties owned by the Phelps-Dodge corporation. He also visited Dawson, Tumacacari and other New Mexico departments where his railroad or mining interests were located.

PRESENT ORDER WILL EXHAUST CLASS ONE IN MANY STATES

Washington, June 26.—White and colored draft registrants numbering 124,525 were summoned to the colors for General military service in a call issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization will take place at intervals during the month of July starting with the enrollment of 33,259 white selected men on July 5.

Today's call combined with that for 220,000 to be mobilized July 22-25 ordered by General Crowder last night and with the various special calls previously issued will remove from civilian life during July a total of 367,961 men. The call issued today is divided into four sections for enrollment purposes. From July 5 to 9, white registrants numbering 33,259 are to be entrained, from July 15 to 19 whites 21,255; July 16 to 20 colored 45,000; and from July 29 to 31 colored, 25,000. Although the order issued last night for 220,000 men probably will replete the present available in class one in most draft districts it was pointed out that the bulk of the men called for July will not go to camp until after the middle of the month and by that time it is expected the additions gained by reclassification and by the new registration of 21 year old youth will be available. The quotas assigned to some of the states in today's call and the camps which registrants will be sent follows:

- White entrainment July 5-9; Texas 1,000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 150 Jackson Barracks, La.
- Wyoming, 1,000, Fort Logan, Colo.
- White entrainment, July 15 to 19, Colorado 713, Fort Logan, Colo.
- Texas, 1,000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- Wyoming, 282, Fort Logan, Colo.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 26.—Governor Lindsey today granted a 21 day reprieve for J. O. Starr, of Las Cruces, sentenced to hang July fifth for the murder of Sheriff Dwight Stephens of Luna county. Starr, who had broken jail, shot and killed Stephens while the sheriff was pursuing him. The reprieve is granted pending further investigation of the case. Petitioners for clemency have alleged the youth and inexperience of the defendant and the fact that he comes from a good Texas family, the governor and ex-governor of Texas having interceded in his behalf.

Vinton, Texas, June 26.—By the operation of the Texas statewide prohibition measure, this little place ceased to be an oasis for the thirsty from El Paso last night. A big hay barn, which had been converted into a saloon by the side of the road, was filled with hay again today and the bright lights which attracted automobile tourists from the Las Cruces paved road will not burn tonight.

THE RAILROAD FUTURE

There Will Be No Return to Competitive Conditions After War

(Pittsburgh Dispatch)

The men in high places, busy as they are with the responsibilities of promoting the good fortunes of the war program, still have time now and then to raise their eyes from desks crowded with work and take a look into the future. The problems that will come after the war to them are not less fascinating than the questions of the present. Charles H. Markham, regional director of railroads, with headquarters in New York, is one of the busiest men, but can take a few minutes from his work occasionally to discuss his views on after the war. He is a seasoned, successful railroad manager, selected for the important region by Director General McAdeo, and is not poisoned with prejudice against the old railroad regime, but judicially recognizes a fault wherever he sees it.

Replying to a direct question Mr. Markham said he is a railroad man, not a prophet, and cannot forecast what will be the transportation conditions after the war, but he felt safe in naming some conditions that will not exist. First of all, he said, whatever else might come or go, there will never be a return to the old competitive railroad conditions. Neither could he foresee outright government ownership. Between the two extremes he believes there is plenty of room for reorganization of transportation resources, and at some favorable spot on this neutral territory he expects to see the railroads after the war.

The destructive nature of the old competitive methods Mr. Markham regards as responsible mainly for the ineffectiveness of the railroad when subjected to a long-continued strain. Too much intensiveness at one point of railroad management, in his opinion, leads to neglect at other places, and evidence of the neglect in the decrepitude of the nation's transportation system, recently exposed by its practical collapse. Director Markham says he refused to criticize individual managements, but remarks that the expenditure of \$850,000,000 for imperative improvements to keep roads running in any sort of fashion is proof enough that there was neglect. Such an opinion publicly expressed in semi-official way by an experienced railroad manager of the old and now the new school might be interpreted as giving the country the benefit of federal agreement on the future of railroads owned by private individuals, perhaps, but operated by the government. But this is to come after the war.

BUILDING COLLAPSES

KILLING WORKMAN

El Paso, June 27.—Palacio Valdez, died in a local hospital here last night after being injured when a moving picture theater under construction on El Paso street partially collapsed, crushing him under a load of concrete, steel and wooden supports. The front part of the heavy roof was supported by temporary wooden braces, pending the arrival of the terra cotta for the front. Without warning the supports gave way, tons of material falling to the ground three floors below. Valdez and two other men were working directly under the roof when it fell. The two others were injured but they will recover. The accident occurred during the rush hour yesterday and attracted a large crowd. Sailors from a nearby recruiting station rendered first aid and rescued the men.

RAILROAD CHANGES TIME

Washington, June 26.—The inter-

state commerce commission today ordered that all points on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad west of Curtis, Nebraska, to and including Sterling, Colo., shall after 2 a. m. June 30 be included in the standard mountain time zone.

MATTINGS AND RATTAN FURNITURE EXPORTS DECREASE IN CHINA

"High freight rates seem to have told more seriously upon the export of mats and matting, sea grass and rattan furniture, and similar light bulky goods than upon almost any other line of South China products, Consul General George E. Anderson reports. "Commercial returns show a decrease in shipments of rattan and rattan ware to the United States and Canada from 16,419 packages in 1915 to 5,362 in 1916 and 3,105 in 1917."

KERENSKY IN LONDON; SAYS RUSSIA WILL FIGHT

London, June 27.—Alexander Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, has arrived in London. He is on the way to America.

"I believe, indeed, I am certain," added the former premier, "that the Russian people will shortly join you in the fight for the great cause of freedom."

Kerensky reached London incognito four days ago. Since then he has moved about quietly, though busily conferring with prominent Russians in England over the necessity of entente allied assistance in Russia. Kerensky expects to go to America in a week or ten days.

Kerensky's health is poor and those who have seen him say he has gone through remarkable adventures in escaping from Russia and in his journey to England.

MAGNIFICENT ANIMAL TO BE DISPOSED OF DURING THE REUNION

Within the next few days the fine saddle horse which Walt Lyman recently donated to the Cowboy's Reunion association, will be sold and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. It is planned to sell the animal for at least \$1,000. A corps of workers is being organized under the direction of E. B. Wheler and will begin its duties immediately. Mr. Lyman gave the horse to the Reunion with the understanding that the animal would be sold during Reunion time and the money given to the Red Cross, one-half to the Watrous chapter and one-half to the Las Vegas chapter.

The horse will be sold on a "share-per each" plan. Each person is entitled to purchase as many shares in the animal as he desires, with the understanding that he will transfer his holdings on the night of July 5, at the Reunion ball to the shareholder to be designated. The shares are to be sold by several retail establishments and banks, and by a company of young ladies. Never did a more capable and charming bunch of solicitors go forth to sell stock. If an oil company or a land concern could get such agents, it would have no difficulty in selling out common and preferred at 100 per cent above par the day after incorporation. These agents will be on the job all during Reunion, and the cause they represent is expected to assist them in doing a rush business.

The Lyman horse is worth \$300, and the person who gets him will have no difficulty in selling him. Mr. Lyman stated recently that he would not give the animal for any other cause. The horse is well known here. He is the big sorrel on which President Walt Naylor of the Reunion association presented such an imposing figure at the 1917 roundup.

VAST PROGRAM FOR PRODUCING HEAVY MOUNTAIN SEIGE AND FIELD GUNS IS OUTLINED IN FIVE BILLION APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, June 22.—Plans of the war department for carrying on the warfare on the western front beyond the trench stage by a vast production of heavy mountain, seige and field guns were made known today through the approval by the house appropriation committee of the largest fortifications program ever submitted by any government. The bill carries a total of \$5,435,096,224, the principal expenditures being for heavy artillery. Of the entire sum \$2,000,000,000 is asked as a cash appropriation and the remainder for contract authorizations. Based on an American army of three million men. The plans which the measure supports have been approved by the inter-Allied war council, through General Pershing, it was stated by Representative Borland of Missouri, chairman of the sub-committee which framed the bill. While the program provides for home defenses from possible German air raids and for coast defenses, the chief concern is for the production of field artillery. The total appropriation for heavy guns is \$1,229,731,295. The report of the committee shows that the government plans for production of heavy artillery at Neville Island in the Ohio river near Pittsburgh is to equal the famous Krupp plant in Germany. For the Neville Island plant \$40,000,000 is appropriated. Manufacture of heavy pieces will be carried on also at plants of the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel corporations, the report disclosed. Because of the length of time required for the building of large guns it is shown the government is not yet giving extensive concern to the manufacture of the projectiles, although machinery has been or is being established by which the ammunition can be supplied in short order.

All of the new heavy guns provided for in the bill will be mounted on railroad cars or motorized for rapid transportation showing the war department, as was recently intimated, is expecting a change from the trench to the open style of warfare.

The report of the committee gives facts from the war department showing that General Pershing has been buying field artillery in large quantities from French manufacturers. A portion of the total appropriation will go to pay these concerns.

Need of artillery in France is shown by the statement of the report that spare guns from the American coast defenses are being shipped abroad. It is made clear, however, that none of the important guns of the coast defenses have been dismantled.

LENINE MAY RESIGN

Zurich, June 22.—Nikolao Lenine, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, has expressed his intention of resigning his office, according to a Moscow dispatch published in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin.

Cured of Indigestion and Constipation

"I first took Chamberlain's Tablets about six years ago. At that time I was greatly troubled with my stomach and suffered from ills brought on by constipation. Chamberlain's tablets were the first medicine that helped me in the least. They not only afforded me quick relief, but by continuing their use for a short time I was cured of indigestion and my bowels were restored to regular action," writes Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Litchfield, Illinois.—Adv.

SECRETARIES SACRIFICE LIVES IN SERVING TRENCH DURING RECENT DRIVE

Paris, (By Delayed Cable).—In the latest terrific drive when the Huns made their most frantic effort to break through along Aisne, American Y. M. C. A. secretaries distinguished themselves by their fearless co-operation with the French troops with which they were stationed. Thirty of the secretaries remained at their posts under heavy shell fire, retiring only when the troops retired, and acting as runners in the greater danger, carrying food and supplies to the poilus after their own supply had failed to reach them. The Americans made their way back and forth across fields swept by shrapnel high explosives and machine gun fire carrying equipment and supplies, retreating and taking up new positions with the French troops.

Ninety-three Y. M. C. A. stations have been destroyed or captured in the drive. Whenever possible the Americans in charge carried with them as much of the supplies and equipment as possible, leaving little to fall in the hands of the Huns. Three Y. M. C. A. warehouses were burned by Y. M. C. A. officials to prevent the stores in them falling in the hands of the Germans.

Among the Americans who rendered splendid service are several women Miss Marie C. Herron, sister-in-law of ex-President Taft, and Miss Jane Bowler of Cincinnati, canteen workers, particularly distinguished themselves, laboring with wounded troops and refugees under heavy bombardment and with villages burning about them. Carl Little, of Brookfield, Mass., returned to an abandoned burning village to rescue held refugees. William Edward Bright of Toledo, Ohio, Eric Mayell of Nyac, N. Y., and William Irving Hastie of Centerdale, R. I., fought against desperate odds and braved greatest dangers to render invaluable service to soldier. Under fire, Hastie located a bakery in a village which was being heavily bombarded, and securing flour from the Red Cross, baked hundreds of loaves of bread and distributed them to the French troops before the village was taken.

American Y. M. C. A. secretaries sacrifice their lives in the Aisne drive by heroically remaining with the French troops, and serving them in the front line trenches and in the line of fire. Among the Americans reported killed are Halliday Smith of Nyac, N. W. and Rev. Hadley H. Cooper, of Piedmont, N. Y. Both Smith and Cooper were gassed. Smith was killed leading an ammunition train which had lost its way.

The Y. M. C. A. men served in many ways during the heat of the Aisne battle. In addition to their own duties, they accepted such opportunities as came to them, acting as messengers, distributing supplies, and aiding the wounded. Many of the secretaries suffered from wounds, shell shock and gas. A casualty list of the Americans in Y. M. C. A. service with the French troops is not available at this time.

Dangers of Constipation

Neglected constipation may cause piles, ulceration of the bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley's Cathartic Tablets. Do their work surely, easily, gently without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contain no habit-forming drugs. Fine for fat folks. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SHIPPERS TO DEAL WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIFFERENT ROADS

Freight traffic matters will be handled by state committees, so far as possible, under the plan adopted by the United States railroad administration. The committee for New Mexico is composed of W. C. Barnes, El Paso, general freight agent, El Paso & Southwestern; W. R. Brown, El Paso, general freight agent, Rio Grande, El Paso and Santa Fe; C. C. Dana, Amarillo, assistant general freight agent, Santa Fe; H. C. Hallmark, Tucson, assistant general freight agent, Southern Pacific. The committee will hold sessions at Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and other cities, for the convenience of shippers.

According to the announcement of the United States railroad administration, freight traffic officers of all railroads in New Mexico will cooperate with the committee named, and while it is expected and preferred that shippers shall deal with the representatives of railways concerned, the committee will be accessible to the public, and will promptly consider any applications, complaints or suggestions which may be submitted. The state committee will investigate all matters referred to it, prepare necessary data in connection therewith, and, where affirmative action is considered necessary or advisable, submit its recommendations to the Kansas City district freight traffic committee.

The Kansas City district committee has jurisdiction over a territory including the Missouri river cities from Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. The members are D. R. Lincoln, assistant general freight agent, Burlington, and J. R. Koontz, general freight agent, Santa Fe. The district committee has its headquarters in the Kansas City Southern general office building, Kansas City, Mo. The state committee report to the district committee.

The district committee also is accessible to the public, but for the convenience of shippers, as well as for that of the United States railroad administration, it is recommended that complaints, and all matters having to do with the interpretation and application of rates, rules, regulations, tariff privileges, rate adjustments and tariff changes, be handled through the representatives of the railways concerned, and the state committees, thus utilizing the machinery already created by the railways for serving their patrons.

Here is an example submitted by the district committee: A New Mexico patron of the Santa Fe has a freight problem. He takes it up with the company's freight department, as in the past. If he wants the cooperation of the New Mexico state committee, he advises the chairman, W. C. Barnes of El Paso, to that effect. If the solution of the problem by the Santa Fe's freight department and the state committee is not the shipper's satisfaction, he may appeal to the Kansas City district committee, addressing the chairman, D. R. Lincoln, Kansas City, Mo. As these committees are created especially for the work in hand, decisions may be expected with the minimum of delay, it is announced.

A committee has been appointed for every state in the Kansas City district, including Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Northern Missouri and Kansas. The committee for the Kansas City district report to the committee for the Western grand district in Chicago which, in turn reports to the United States railroad administration.

London, June 24—Strikers in factories at Vienna on Saturday formulated a demand that the Austrian government show itself for a general peace and invite the governments of enemy countries to enter into peace negotiations, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Times. Representatives of the workers submitted the plea to Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

Strikes in Cologne

London, June 24—Extensive strikes broke out Thursday in Cologne and Mueselheim, on the Rhine, owing to a reduction in the bread ration, twenty thousand persons quitting work in munition factories, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague.

OIL MADE SAM SING RICH

Wyopo, Wyo.—The fact that Sam Sing wanted people to stop bothering him about the land in the vicinity of his property, resulted in the Chinaman making a bargain in hopes that he would be left in peace and contentment. As the result of the bargain, Sam is today receiving the annual income of \$5,000, just because he didn't want to be bothered.

Several years ago Sam took up government land just north of the station here and on this land he conducted a fairly prosperous laundry business. Oil was discovered one day a short time ago and from that time on Sam's life was one offer after another. Sam was making pretty good money and he couldn't understand how he could get more by giving up his ground.

Finally along came Arthur Donovan, a representative of an Oil company, who spent several years in China and is able to speak the celestial language like a native. Donovan was not long in convincing Sam that he should rid himself of his wash tubs and flatirons. Today Sam Sing is a retired and respected citizen.

NAVAJO ON RECRUITING STAFF

Santa Fe, June 24.—In addition to assistants who can speak French, Spanish, Swedish, Greek, Italian and other languages, a Navajo has now been added to the army recruiting staff at El Paso. George Keryte, a full-blooded Navajo from New Mexico, is the new member of the staff and will make his first recruiting trip to the Mescalera Apache agency in Otero county. It will be his especial business to recruit Indian bucks in New Mexico and Arizona who are specially fitted for war work. Five New Mexico and Arizona who are my yesterday: Andrew R. Pool of Estancia, medical department; Miguel Saavedra, Albuquerque, quartermaster's corps; Samuel J. Sundiffe of Raton for ordnance corps; Roy C. Glasier of Albuquerque for the 26th Engineers, and Jose Tomasino of Albuquerque, also for the 26th Engineers.

Bad Kidneys Laid Him Up

A slight kidney impairment may lead to dropsy or Bright's disease. Don't neglect it. Frank Miller, Birmingham, Utah, writes: "Was troubled with kidneys so bad I could not work. Tried many kinds of medicine which did me no good. Then I tried Foley Kidney Pills; now feel as good as I ever did before." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Austrian prisoners of war are being employed by the Italian government in excavation work.

CAPTURE OF PALESTINE OPENS WAY FOR NATIONAL HOMELAND

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24.—Plans for the establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine after the war will be the chief topic of discussion at the twenty-first convention of the American Federation of Zionists, which began its sessions in this city yesterday. Five hundred delegates, representing every Zionist society in the United States, have come to Pittsburgh to participate in the proceedings. The convention will be addressed by eminent speakers, among them Lord Deading, the British ambassador to the United States, and Louis Brandeis, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The convention will be the most notable in the history of the Zionist movement among the Jews of America. It will be in the nature of a jubilee gathering, for it will be the first time that the advocates of Zionism have come together under conditions that promise an early fulfillment of their dreams. With Palestine wrested from the hands of the Turks by the British and with the British government having already given what amounts to an official approval of the Zionist plans, the greatest obstacles in the way of the success of the Zionist movement have been removed. Much still remains to be done before the project becomes an accomplished fact, but the Zionists feel that the most difficult part of their task has been put behind them. The chief work yet to be accomplished will be the raising of the necessary finances and the devising of a suitable plan for the government of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine.

The "return to Palestine" has been a dream of the Jews the world over for centuries. But it was not until some 25 years ago that the Zionist movement was founded and given definite shape by the late Dr. Theodor Herzl, the famous Hungarian Jewish leader. In a single day Dr. Herzl sprang into fame by making the announcement that Zion must be returned to the race to which Moses gave it.

Up to the time of the Dreyfus affair in France, which awoke such a world-wide indignation and sympathy, Dr. Herzl had taken no special stand in regard to the Jews. But he was in Paris during the time of the Dreyfus trial, and almost at once began to work for what he called Zionism, and to publish a paper called the "Jewish State."

Dr. Herzl proposed the rehabilitation of the Jewish state, the resurrection of the old glories of Israel and Judah in one solid nation, having the old site for its abode. He declared that it had become a solemn duty for the Jews to re-establish their nation. They had fallen into a state of passive acceptance of their lives, he declared, and were showing no activity.

His first step was to issue a call for a congress to be held at Basle, Switzerland, in order that an exact knowledge might be obtained of the sentiment among Jews all over the world in regard to the attempt to rebuild Palestine. The enthusiasm shown at this initial gathering encouraged the leaders to push the matter with zeal, and a second congress was held at Basle the next year, in 1898. Since

then the gatherings have been held almost every year and the movement has spread to all parts of the world.

At the same time the Zionist movement has been vigorously opposed by many eminent Jews, who, in their prosperity among other peoples, have no desire to go back to the land that was desolated by Rome. But the Zionist does not appeal to these. His wish is to refund his nation with a "remnant," as did Ezra when he rebuilt the walls of the holy city. The Zionist plan is to establish an independent state in Palestine, to be the home of the oppressed Jewish people of all lands and of other Jews who may elect to take up their abode there.

"Let us return to Judaism first," is the appeal of the Zionist, "and then to the land." All Palestine needs is labor to make it a garden. Its productivity is greater than that of California in proportion to its size. The money to restore it is to be raised in Europe and America. Already the Jews of America have begun the raising of a \$100,000 fund to aid in this purpose.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 24.—The national forest reservation commission has just approved the purchase of 54,672 acres of land for national forests in the White Mountains, Southern Appalachians, and Arkansas. All of these lands solidify the government holdings and carry out the present policy of the commission to consider no lands which do not tend to block in with others previously approved for purchase.

The largest tract is one of 31,667 acres in Polk county, Tennessee, and contains more than 20,000 feet of merchantable timber, while the smallest tract consist of 134 acres in Hardy county, W. Va.

The purchase price of the 36 tracts ranges from \$2.36 per acre for the area brought in Arkansas, which by the way is the first purchase of land for this purpose by the government in that state, to \$1080 per acre for the area in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire. The latter tract contains some valuable spruce timber.

MILLIONS FOR WAR REVENUE

Washington, June 24.—Tomorrow—that's the day. Beginning with the opening of business tomorrow morning the new increases in freight rates ordered by Director General McAdoo will become effective on virtually all of the railroads in the United States.

DRIVE FOR STAMPS

Santa Fe, June 24.—The drive for war savings stamps was inaugurated yesterday at the First Presbyterian church, after a powerful sermon by Rev. Lansing Bloom by the board of trustees offering to accept thrift stamps in payment of church dues and church contributions, having made arrangements to invest funds of the church, held for church improvements after the war, in thrift stamps and Liberty bonds.

GOOD LINIMENT FOR LAMENESS

"I have found Chamberlain's Liniment a splendid remedy for lameness, soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains," writes Mrs. J. W. Wallace Macon, Mo. Mrs. Wallace says further that "it is the best liniment we have ever had in the house."—Adv.

GERMAN COAST MINED

Shallow Water, Too, Would Hinder an Invading Fleet

(Answers)

Those who are fond of asking what the navy is doing frequently demand to know why the fleet does not at least bombard the German coast.

Any map gives an answer to the immunity of the German North Sea coast from British raids.

In the first place, the coast from the Dutch border to the mouth of the Weser and Elbe is comparatively short, and some two-thirds of it does not consist of the mainland, but a chain of islands some distance out, with narrow channels between. Further, with one or two exceptions, these islands are sparsely settled, with no town of importance, so that even if shelled by long range fire little damage would be done—certainly not sufficient to have an influence on the war.

Emden and Wilhelmshafen are situated far from the open sea, up shallow and tortuous channels, within easy range of the land. A good map also shows that the waters along this coast are extremely shallow and full of sandbanks, so that big ships would have to lie a long way out, or only small ones with guns of low caliber could be used.

Nor must the mine field be forgotten. An attacking fleet would be fighting in front of a mine field, with no room to maneuver, and so would be taken at a double disadvantage—triple, rather, for to the danger from gun fire and mines would be added that of running aground.

The mouths of the Weser and Elbe are full of sandbanks and shoals and no doubt the Germans have set the buoys to deceive an invader.

Far out at sea stands the sentinel of Helgoland, armed with guns great and small.

Yet Helgoland is only one of many defenses. In the west of Friesland, at the mouth of the Ems, is Emden, very strongly fortified, a nest of torpedo craft.

A canal joins the Ems with Wilhelmshafen, this and Kiel being the two most important German naval bases. The approach to Wilhelmshafen, which is of quite modern growth, is not easy to navigate, and locks give entrance to the harbor and dock yard, which has turned out some of the biggest ships in the kaiser's fleet.

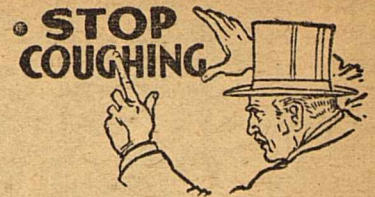
Continuing along, the next strong point is Bremerhafen, a big shipbuilding center, protected by modern forts, though not strongly defended as some of the others, and some distance to north, right at the estuary of the Elbe, is Cuxhafen, on which the famous Christmas attack was made.

Torpedo, airplane and Zeppelin headquarters, and very strongly fortified, it forms an important link in the coast fortifications.

In conjunction with Brunsbuettel higher up on the opposite shore, it denies entrance to the Elbe, should any raider have intentions on Hamburg, provided he could get so far. Shoals and sandbanks form natural defenses, and the only channels are commanded by its guns, so it provides almost impregnable defenses for the Kiel canal, whose lock gates are at the second named place.

Continuing along the North Frisian coast to the Danish border the same conditions are met.

An attempt to force the Baltic would be just as much a forlorn hope for even if mine sweepers could open the channel under the supporting guns of a strong fleet, heavy losses would be inflicted; and, having entered, it would not be so easy to get out.



The simplest and best way to stop coughs, is to take **Foley's Honey and Tar**

You get the curative influence of the pine balsam together with the mollifying effect of the honey, and other healing ingredients. It leaves a soothing coating on the inflamed tickling throat, raises phlegm easily and puts a quick end to hard wearing coughs.

R. F. Hall, Mabe, Va., writes: "One bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar stopped a troublesome bronchial cough and irritation that had bothered me for fifteen years." Your dealer sells it. Try it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LARGEST BOATS OF KIND EVER BUILT WILL BE PRODUCED IN NUMBERS

Washington, June 24.—The largest wooden ship ever built is soon to be turned out in quantity by the shipbuilding board. It will be a new model 5,000 tons standard type adapted from the 4700 ton boat now being built which was originated at Orange, Texas. Numerous changes in the design have been made by naval architects to avoid troubles encountered in previous types, especially the use of timbers so large that they cannot be obtained anywhere except from the giant forests of the Pacific coast.

All timbers needed for the new ships will be available in the pine forests of the south.

Machinery ordered from the 4700 tons wooden ships which were the first wooden craft ordered by the board is to be utilized in the new vessel. Following the shipboard's decision to use the majority of wooden ships in the coastwise trade, it has been decided to construct the new vessels so that they may be able to tow barges, in order to get the maximum of carrying capacity.

Plans are being completed for the building of a fleet of 2500 tons towing barges.

Plans for new steel steamers announced today contemplate the purchase of 100 electrical propelling sets, suitable for large size cargo steamers and of the type found satisfactory in naval vessels. This innovation in merchant ships construction the problem of obtaining men to act as electrical engineers on the vessels has been solved by the decision to ask for the services of experts from big power plants throughout the country.

IN SESSION AT ABERDEEN

Aberdeen, Wash., June 24.—Loyalty to the nation, the win-the-war spirit, and ways in which labor can help to win the war, are to be the leading subjects of discussion at the annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor, which opened here today and will continue during the greater part of the week.

TIMELY WARNING

Don't wait until the last minute but act as soon as the first indications of a bilious attack appear, and you can usually ward it off. You have timely warning as your appetite fails some hours before the attack appears and you keep on eating because it is meal time. Skip one meal and take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and the attack can as a rule be prevented and all the distressing symptoms avoided. Try it.—Adv.

SCHEMES FOR HOLDING

ALSACE LORRAINE

Seeing Impending Defeat Germany
Devises Plans for Keeping
Booty of 1871

French Front—In nearly every newspaper printed in Germany at the present moment there is presented some kind of a scheme for the solution of the question of Alsace-Lorraine. What the Germans cannot understand is the fact that virtually every real Alsatian and Lorrain rejects in totality any scheme for joining his native land either to the German empire or any of its component federal states.

The latest method of disposing of the two provinces discussed in the German Imperial Parliament proposes their division between Prussia and Bavaria, Lorraine to be taken by the former and Alsace by the latter. This proposition not only is rejected by the inhabitants of the provinces themselves, but has aroused protests from several of the German states, and especially from Wuerttemberg. Consequently for the time being it has been allowed to drop in favor of two other schemes, both unsatisfactory to some of the German parties.

The first of them looks to the formation of an independent state of Alsace-Lorraine attached to the German Empire. Both of them have been widely discussed, but without bringing about any conclusion, and should either of them be accepted by the Germans it is believed the people of the two provinces would have nothing to do with it.

As the correspondent of The Associated Press has found in discussing the matter with Alsations and Lorrains of all classes, the only desire of these people is to be reunited to France, with which they have remained, in spite of the German annexation, closely allied in all their ideas and in all their souls. They recall frequently in the course of their conversations the words uttered by President Wilson.

"The wrong caused by Prussia to France in 1871 must be redressed in order that peace may be established in the interest of all."

NIGHT DUTY IN ONE OF THE
OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Miss Marie Lopez, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the first group of women to go to France with the women's oversea hospitals. Trained as a nurse and an ambulance driver, she started out with the motor corps, expecting to be most urgently needed in that capacity. The exigencies of war, however, placed her in a post-operative ward of an evacuation hospital, and she is now working night and day caring for wounded poilus.

"During the first days I worked with others in the ward where wounded men were undressed and washed as they came in from the field," writes Miss Lopez. "Now I am in the post-operative ward. Tonight Mary Brown and I are sitting up. Our hours are from 8 p. m. until 5 a. m."

"Picture us in the great long barracks with two tiny dim lights, one at each end of the room. There are two rows of beds, all of which are occupied except the three made vacant by deaths in the last 24 hours. They lie in crude little iron beds, and they get along with oh! so little. Each man has his tin cup at his bedside and one of his favorite exclamations is 'A boire!' We have water, or cold tea, or a weak lemonade sweet-

ened with something that is not sugar to give them. Occasionally some one asks for a match to light his pipe. He is not able to sleep. Another may call us to turn him 'a gauche' or 'a driot.' The orderly sleeps in the same room. The other night we needed him badly so we went to his bed to waken him. Half asleep we took off his gauze protector, which he puts over his lovely, long mustache to keep it in place.

"These soldiers are like children. Smile and they smile with you. At midnight when the stillness is broken by some absurd request one laughs and the laugh echoes the full length of the rooms. Then silence reigns again."

PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Santa Fe, June 25.—Charles Kiesov, a business man widely known throughout New Mexico as a trader in sheep, wool, hides and merchandise, died at the age of 61 years at his home in Santa Fe. He was a native of Austria and came to the United States 35 years ago enlisting in Company A, 22nd U. S. infantry. He was stationed at Santa Fe and was honorably discharged with rank of sergeant in 1889. He went into business at Santa Fe, opening a grocery store and recently completed a business block at the corner of De Vargas and Cerrillos streets. His wife and three sons survive him. The funeral took place this afternoon from his residence. Rev. Lansing Bloom of the state historical service conducted the services and Chief Justice R. H. Hanna delivered a eulogy. Interment was in Odd Fellows cemetery. The pallbearers were John Dendahl, John Plueger, Julius H. Gerdes, H. S. Kaune, H. B. Cartwright and Henry Krick.

A DIME BUYS A CHICKEN FOR
FRANCE

Miss Lucy Hewitt, an American girl, is engaged in a novel war relief effort which she describes as a plan "to rechickenize France," the American committee for devastated France reports.

Miss Hewitt sells chicken buttons for 10 cents a piece. The buttons say, "I have a chicken in France." Each button represents the price of an incubator egg and 1,000 eggs represents a full incubator.

During the evacuation of the department of the Aisne the refugees were sent by thousands to the south of France, but the incubators and the chicken provided through the efforts of Miss Hewitt were assembled on a farm, where 600 refugee children are caring for them, under the supervision of poultry men who were once soldiers and are now disabled.

"It costs \$400 to establish a poultry farm," says a letter from the committee. "This includes the wooden barracks provided by the French government, four incubators of 1,000 eggs each, and the salary for one year of a former soldier, who will care for the installation."

"Miss Hewitt has established 13 poultry farms since Easter and she intends to continue until France is once more 'rechickenized' and becomes the poultry-raising country it was before the war. Ten cents seems a small investment toward helping France to feed her civilians and her army, and incidentally, our army. It is one way of helping France to help America."

RAISES MORE PORK AND

HELPS RED CROSS, TOO

A Red Cross pig club—the first one in the United States—will send to the St. Louis market in September, 3,000 hogs from Carroll county, Mississippi. This will mean more pork for the country, more money for Carroll

county and a contribution estimated at \$10,000 to the Red Cross. The Red Cross pig club was organized last winter by O. F. Turner, county agent in Carroll county. He started out to combine pork production and Red Cross work and tried to get 2,500 people each to raise one pig to be known as a Red Cross pig. Instead of 2,500 members he got 3,000 in a county that has only 1,600 voters. Every banker, lawyer, minister, physician and nearly every merchant in the county is a member. The pigs are weighed on the last Saturday of each month and a \$25 registered pig is given as a prize to the member whose pig makes the greatest gain through each month.

Five hundred negroes are members.

COST OF LIVING IN NORWAY HAS
INCREASED 137 PER CENT

The increase in the cost of living which has taken place in Norway since the outbreak of the war is continuing according to a report from Vice Consul H. E. Carlson, of Christiania.

"The Norwegian bureau of statistics has published a series of tables showing the increase by months in the prices of necessities since July, 1914," he says. "The statistics used are based on prices as they obtained in 1914, the unit being the amount of food supplies 100 crowns would purchase in July, 1914."

"The quantity of necessities which could be purchased in July, 1914, for 100 crowns (\$26.80) had risen in price to 124 crowns (\$33.23) in November, 1915. By August, 1916, the price had risen to 151 crowns (\$40.47) and in March, 1917, it was 168 crowns (\$45.02). It continued to rise constantly so that by November, 1917, it had reached 228 crowns (\$61.10)."

"The comparative increase in the cost of living in the three Scandinavian countries since July, 1914, are expressed by the following percentages: Norway, 137 per cent; Sweden, 92 per cent; Denmark, 60 per cent."

JAPANESE RED CROSS

A Pacific Port, June 25.—Prince Tokngawa, heading a Japanese Red Cross mission, declared here today that Japan is ready to send a large corps of Red Cross workers to France. He is authorized to make an offer of help if workers are needed, he said. Prince Tokngawa's mission will visit American army cantonments and Washington, D. C., to study the work in which they are interested.

ANOTHER MINISTER JOINS

Santa Fe, June 25.—The third minister from New Mexico who is reported as having joined the colors is Rev. John V. Tinnin of the Baptist church at Deming who enlisted in the 145th Machine Gun battalion at Camp Kearney. Rev. A. M. Baker, formerly of the Presbyterian church at Silver City and Las Cruces has been appointed a chaplain and has been ordered to report at Louisville, Ky. The thirty-eighth gold star in New Mexico's service banner is represented by Ben L. Rockett of Quay county, who died at Camp Kearney.

IMPORTING FARM LABORERS

Santa Fe, June 25.—W. H. Harroun of Carlsbad, has imported through the United States employment bureau, 20 agricultural laborers from Mexico for four to six months, agreeing to pay them \$2 per day.

May Avoid Personal Injury Claims

New York—The government will attempt to avoid litigation in personal injury claims against the railroads, it was announced.

SUB DESTROYED

ITSELF WITHOUT WARNING

Explosion From Torpedoed Steamer
Reacts Upon the Hun Assassin

London—How a submarine which destroyed a munition ship was itself wrecked by the explosion is related in a British admiralty statement.

The ship was torpedoed without warning by the u-boat, which then rose to the surface and opened fire with her guns. The German's second round exploded in the ammunition hold.

So terrific was the explosion that followed that the submarine was almost demolished by the concussion. Her gun was lifted and flung sideways, her side was torn out and she foundered almost as quickly as the steamer.

A rescued member of the munition ship's crew thus described his experience:

"Almost immediately after the submarine's second round we were all enveloped in black clouds. We heard rushing, roaring, gurgling noises. Something gave our boat an ugly twist and threw me overboard. When I came up I fouled a blanket or tarpaulin with my head and right hand and it seemed a long time before I could get clear. Even then everything was still in darkness. Then the air gradually became clear and, seeing a boat, I struck out for it and was hauled aboard."

BUYS HOTEL

Santa Fe, June 25.—J. Wight Giddings, formerly editor of the New Mexican and former lieutenant governor of Michigan, has purchased from Mayor W. G. Sargent the De Vargas, formerly the Palace hotel, on Washington avenue, famous in political and convention annals of the capital. He is to take charge on July 1, succeeding H. N. DeYapp, the present manager, who will in the future devote himself entirely to his extensive ranch and cattle interests near Glorieta and the Pecos national forest.

JIM MASSEY OF TEXAS HAS A
STRING OF STUNTS IN
COWBOY SPORTS

Three punchers who expect to enter the contests in the Fourth Annual Cowboy's Reunion "blowed" into town yesterday. One is Jim Massey of Snyder, Tex., whose "repertoire" includes steer roping, steer riding, bulldogging from an auto, bronk riding, fancy roping, mule riding, and a few other stunts, will enter the "few" events with which he is familiar. He has performed on the ranch, in contests and for the movies, and he is an "all around guy." Many Las Vegas saw him last year in Tucumcari.

T. C. Moore, who hails from Gillette, Wyo., and who is built along slim lines, says he can't pick the winner in the bronk riding contest, but the feller that beats him has got to be a plumb sticker. Moore is from Gillette, Wyo.

Henry Morris, who gets his mail in Los Angeles, but who usually is hitting the trail, is an all around hand who will enter a lot of the events. He arrived shortly after Massey and Moore, and they introduced him at Reunion headquarters where they had made themselves known, as a good fellow. Their statement has been found to have been perfectly correct.

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSES CHANGE IN DRAFT NOW

Washington, June 26.—After Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, had opposed revision of draft age limits and announced that within 60 or 90 days the war department would submit to congress a new and enlarged army program, the senate military committee today decided to oppose any legislation to change the draft ages.

Secretary Baker, General March and General Crowder, it was stated, all opposed the amendment by Senator Johnson of California, proposing that in future draft calls, states which have already furnished by voluntary enlistments an excess over their quotas, shall be given credit for such excess. Senator Johnson was satisfied with the statement that the present system without credit is fairest and planned not to press his amendment.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, whose approval of the extension cited by advocates of the change in the senate also appeared before the committee to say that while he was not insistent upon immediate legislation, he thought action should be taken in time to secure new registrants under the revised age limits early next year. In asking that the draft legislation go over for the present, Secretary Baker and General March said that within 60 or 90 days, probably about the middle of August after the proposed recess of congress, the administration will submit a new comprehensive army program covering not only the number of men it is proposed to raise but also dealing with shipping and other problems. Secretary Baker said an "enlarged" program for the army is planned, in a formal statement made after he had been closeted with the committee for nearly three hours with his aides.

"I presented to the committee statements," said Mr. Baker, "that for the present there are enough men in class one sufficient for our prospective needs and when the enlarged program of the United States is ready for presentation to congress we will at the same time have complete data on which to base any recommendations for change in the age limits of the draft."

Chairman Chamberlain prepared to make a statement to the senate in connection with the amendments to the pending army appropriation bill of Senator Fall of New Mexico and Hitchcock of Nebraska, which respectively, proposed making the age limits 20 to 40 years instead of 21 to 31. When the department's enlarged program is submitted, members said, the committee which virtually is a unit in favor later of extending the draft age limits, also plans to prescribe by legislation regulations regarding the classes of men who shall "work or fight." Such regulations it was said, probably would extend the "work or fight" principle.

No definite figures on the enlarged program were presented. It is impossible at present the officials said, to give any accurate estimates but the government proposes to exert its maximum power in the war. Studies are being made of the problems of training, clothing, transporting and feeding men, all of which are to be covered in detail in the new program, under the authority which would be given the president in the army bill to call as many men to the colors, as can be trained, equipped and transported.

When the senate reconvened and resumed consideration of the army bill, Senator Chamberlain outlined

the statements given by Secretary Baker, General March and Major Crowder.

"Both the secretary and General March are of the opinion," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that no change ought to be made in the age limits at this time. They say that in order to have proper consideration of what the limits should be, a complete investigation ought to be made of the number of men now subject to the draft, the number of men that can be transported to France and the shipping available. They say that no harm can be done or no delay occasioned by postponement of changing the ages until September and they very much advise against a change until this investigation can be had.

"They feel that before any changes should be made there should be a full investigation, before disturbing the social and industrial conditions of the country. The committee concluded by a majority vote it would not be best to undertake at this time a change in the draft limits."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota said the military committee seems to use no judgment of its own, but follows that of the war department.

Senator Chamberlain replied that it was proper for the committee to seek the advice of those directly in charge of the conduct of the war.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, vigorously criticized the war department's attitude and Senator Chamberlain replied that he was not altogether in favor of all the views of the secretary of war adding if he had his way, he would have 2,500,000 men in France with all possible speed. "Of course, I know there was no preference to the election used," interrupted Senator Fall, referring to today's conference. "If I thought the secretary of war was small enough and the chief of staff was base enough to oppose this on the grounds that an election is coming, I would repudiate the recommendation of both of them," declared Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, declared there was an undue amount of confusion over the issue. "No committee has considered or advocated any change in the draft law," he said. "Secretary Baker and General March did not seek any changes. It is here on an appropriation bill that an effort is made to make the change. And it was in an effort to secure light on their attitude that the chairman of the military committee asked the secretary of war and the chief of staff to confer with the committee today so there was no effort made by Secretary Baker or General March to interfere. There is no attempt on the part of the war department to interfere with congress." Using General Crowder's statistics Senator Hitchcock said the committee discussed with Secretary Baker and General March how large an army can be raised from men of class one.

"When Class 1 is exhausted in August," said Senator Hitchcock, "we will have an army of 3,300,000 men. General Crowder's estimates that in addition we will get another 150,000 Canadians and English from the recent reciprocal draft treaties, thus giving us an army of 3,450,000. The highest estimate of the number of men, we will have in France by that time is 1,450,000, so we will still have over 2,000,000 men in training in this country.

"I state these figures to show there is no emergency and no necessity to hurry changing the draft ages to get more men. There are enough men for a few months."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who urg-

ed immediate legislation said he thought an injury now is being done the country, men in the present draft are being called who should be left in industry, while men above 30 who should be called are exempted.

Senator Johnson of California, explained that he suggested the invitation of the secretary of war and the chief of staff. "Draft ages will have to be altered soon," he declared, "class one will be exhausted in 90 days.

Senator Chamberlain announced today that it is proposed to call in August 300,000 draft men, in September 150,000, in October 150,000, in November 150,000, and in December 125,000, these 825,000 men he said, are expected to exhaust class one.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD CONTROL

Washington, June 26.—After amending so as to prohibit relinquishment of federal control over one railroad while control over a competing line is retained, the senate interstate commerce committee today ordered favorably reported, a resolution extending from July 1, 1918 until January next the period provided in the railroad control act during which the government can return carriers to private ownership.

Congress May Recess

Washington—President Wilson gave his approval to plans of congressional leaders for a brief recess of congress while the new revenue bill is being prepared.

GOVERNMENT PERMITS FOR EACH FAMILY WILL BE REQUIRED

Denver, June 27.—Colorado will be placed on a sugar permit basis July 15, J. N. Bundick, chief of the sugar division of the United States food administration, announced this morning that after July 15 no one in the state would be allowed to purchase sugar without a permit from the United States food administration. Three pounds of sugar per month per person will be the maximum allotment and only two pounds can be purchased at a time. The details of the plan have not been worked out but it is probable that a sugar card will be issued to every housewife, allotting the sugar supply according to the size of the family. This card will be punched by the grocer when a purchase is made. The dealer who sells more than the amount designated on the card, or to one without a permit if found guilty, will have his place closed for the duration of the war.

MONTANA GOES WHEATLESS

At a meeting of the County Food Administrators of Montana, held at Helena on May 20, the subject of wheat supply was discussed in detail. It was finally moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that Montana should go on an absolutely wheatless basis until July 1. Wheatless is defined as the use of no wheat products in the homes and no sale of wheat products by dealers during this period.

It is understood that the bakers shall be allowed to continue baking Victory bread, but this will be the only semi-wheat commodity in the form of bread that shall be allowed.

TRINIDAD BOY FALLS TO DEATH

Fort Worth, Tex., June 27.—Cadet Thomas Chifford Anderson of Trinidad, Colo., was killed here this afternoon in an airplane accident.

In some parts of Central Africa woman is entitled to a divorce if her husband does not provide her with a garden and a hoe.

SAVING ENVELOPES

Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal.—Marked reductions in the use of envelopes are expected to result from orders recently put into effect here. Under these, envelopes will not be used for internal or interdepartmental business except that of confidential nature. Where two or more communications are sent to one address in the same day, the same envelope is to be used for all.

For communication between various camps or where officers are not under the same roof, large heavy Manila containers are used. These are not sealed and can be used repeatedly. Each bears one address and a card from the sending office, to which the receiving office returns it, after its contents have been removed.

ITALIANS CONTINUE GOOD WORK

Rome, June 27.—An Austrian advance post in the Mountain region was surprised by Italian troops yesterday and wiped out, the war office announced today. Along the front as a whole, the activity yesterday was nowhere of marked intensity.

STEEN STILL LEADS

Grand Forks, N. D., June 27.—With fully half the returns in from yesterday's primary election John Steen, candidate of the Independent Voters association, had a lead of 3,737 over Governor Lynn J. Frazier, candidate of the non-partisan league, for the republican nomination for governor. The vote is Steen 20,474, Frazier 16,737.

KUEHLMANN MUST RESIGN

London, June 27.—The removal from office of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary can be anticipated judging from comments in conservative and pan-German newspapers on his reichstag speech, the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Peking, Monday June 24.—(By the Associated Press).—Paul S. Reinsch, the American minister will leave the end of this week for the United States having been recalled for conferences at Washington.

John V. MacMurray, counselor of the embassy at Tokio, will come to Peking as charge d'affaires while Willing Spencer, the first secretary here will go to Tokio.

LIGHTNING EXPLODES DYNAMITE

Virginia, Minn., June 27.—At least two miners are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of dynamite, set off by a bolt of lightning during a storm at the Silver mine of the M. A. Hanna company today. Thousands of tons of ore caved in, burying twenty men. Several others were injured seriously.

BACK TO FRANCE

Washington, June 27.—Frank J. Godsol, a French subject held here on charge of the French government that he profited several millions of dollars on motor truck contracts, was held today by the district court for extradition to France.

FOOD SITUATION SERIOUS

Paris, June 27.—Swiss dispatches received here today say that owing to the seriousness of the food situation Austria-Hungary martial law is expected momentarily to be proclaimed throughout the empire.

Archbishop Opposes Prohibition

Milwaukee—Archbishop S. G. Messmer sent a pastoral letter to his clergy forbidding them to assist prohibition propaganda.

NINE VARIETIES OF BREAD US7D IN SWEDEN

Only nine types of war bread are permitted in Sweden, according to information furnished by Commerce Reports.

A decree has been issued restricting the breads to be made to following types: Dry, hard bread and so-called "coffee-cake," and their weight prices are prescribed by law. In making bread only wheat, rye, barley, or oat flour may be used and flour substitutes are prohibited. For ordinary bread no butter, lard, or other fat, milk, or cream may be used. Soft bread may not be sold until it is at least 12 hours old.

London, June 25.—Premier Lloyd George announced today that the next couple of months would be anxious ones. There might be a great blow coming in the next few hours, he said, and certainly in the next few days and on this blow the issue of the campaign might depend. The entente allies, he added, never felt better prepared to meet it.

Premier Lloyd George said the Austro-Hungarians were in full retreat. The question now was, he added, whether they would be able to effect a retreat.

The premier, who made his announcement in the house of commons referred to the amazing organization which was bringing American troops to France.

"Enough Americans," he added, "have arrived to satisfy the allies and to disappoint and ultimately defeat our foes."

With the American Army in France June 25 (By the Associated Press).—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been cited by the general commanding the troops to which his unit is attached, for "conspicuous gallantry in action during the operations connected with the capture and subsequent defense of Cantigny." The citation says: "During an enemy raid he displayed high qualities of courage and leadership in going forward to supervise in person the action of one of the companies of his battalion, which had been attacked. Although gassed in the lungs and gassed in the eyes to blindness, Major Roosevelt refused to be removed and retained the command of his battalion under a heavy bombardment throughout the engagement."

Coughs and Colds Vanish

"Summer colds" are not hard to break up, coughs and hoarseness are easy to get rid of, if you will take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Mrs. Mary Sogdam, 282 Maple St., Perth Amboy, N. J., writes: "It helped my throat; never had anything better." Slightly laxative. Contains no opiates or narcotics. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

AMERICAN POSITIONS IMPROVED

Washington, June 25.—Further improvement of American positions northwest of Chateau Thierry is noted in General Pershing's communique for yesterday, received today at the war department. Artillery activity and the surprise of an enemy raid in the Vosges also are reported.

Says it Acted Like a Charm

Coughs or colds which persist at this season usually are of an obstinate nature. All the more reason for using a reliable remedy, Mrs. Margaret Smafe, Bishop Calif., writes; "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is a grand remedy. Suffered from a cold last week, used the medicine and it acted like a charm." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

FIFTY FROM SAN MIGUEL

Santa Fe, June 25.—Captain R. C. Reid, federal disbursing officer, this afternoon announced that the following would be the quotas from each county in response to the call for 740 more men received by Governor W. E. Lindsey from Provost Marshal General Crowder, to go to Camp Travis, Austin, Tex., beginning July 22: Bernalillo, 60; Chaves, 80; Colfax, 50; Curry 20; Eddy 60; Guadalupe, 40; Lincoln 40; McKinley 20; Mora 50; Otero 25; Rio Arriba 25; Roosevelt 20; San Miguel 50; Santa Fe 25; Sierra 10; Socorro 25; Taos 25; Torrance 35; Union 75.

FOOD CONSERVATION MEETING

Amherst, Mass., June 25.—A conference on food conservation matters was opened at the Massachusetts Agricultural college here today and will be continued over tomorrow.

NUTMEG G. O. P. CONVENTION

Hartford, Conn., June 25.—The republicans of Connecticut are gathering here for their customary two-day state convention, which is to be opened with a patriotic rally tonight.

MUSIC TEACHERS

New York, June 25.—The thirtieth annual convention of the New York State Music Teachers' association opened in this city today, with headquarters at the Hotel Majestic.

Washington, June 25.—Sinking of an Allied transport under American co-charter on June 18 about 700 miles off the Delaware capes was reported today to the navy department. The transport had no troops aboard and was westward bound.

Report indicated that the submarine was not seen until after the torpedo struck the ship. The crew took to it was futile to use the guns. The boat appeared on the surface and fired 19 shots into the ship.

In view of the fact that the vessel was attacked far outside the European zone of submarine activities, some officials here think she may have encountered a submarine heading for home after participating in the raid on the American coast.

Washington, June 25.—The first million tons of new shipping on contract for the shipping board probably will be delivered before the end of the month. Last week deliveries totalled five steel vessels with a dead weight tonnage of 37,840 making the grand total of 1918 production, 924,200 dead-weight tons.

Washington, June 25.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain for reciprocal operation of army draft laws to their citizens, including Canadians, were ratified late yesterday by the senate without a dissenting vote.

Washington, June 25.—Secretary Baker today cabled the American ambassador at Rome for transmittal to the Italian government his congratulations upon the victory of the Italian army over the Austrians. He said:

"The people of the United States are watching with enthusiasm and admiration the exploits of your brave army."

If you have the itch, don't scratch. It does not cure the trouble and makes the skin bleed. Apply Ballard's Snow Liniment. Rub it in gently on the affected parts. It relieves itching instantly and a few applications removes the cause thus performing a permanent cure. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schafer.—Adv.

REGULATION FOR SHOES

Santa Fe, June 21.—The regulations of the war industries board prescribing the color, height and styles of shoes for the coming season, have been received here. In addition to black and white, only dark brown and medium brown will be the colors for leather or fabric shoes. Patent leathers shall be black only. No woman's shoe shall exist eight inches in height, while button shoes shall not exceed 6½ inches. Children's shoes shall not exceed 6 inches in height and boys' and youths' shoes are limited to 5½ inches. Women's overgaiters dare not exceed eight inches and misses 6½ inches. "Shoe manufacturers shall not for the next six months introduce, purchase, or use any new style lasts" Cartons must be of the simplest kind.

NEW JERSEY FOR O'LEARY

New York, June 25.—When Judge Augustus N. Hand today learned that one of the jurors who has been hearing testimony in the trial of John J. O'Leary has been under indictment for some time in a federal proceeding, he dismissed the jury and ordered a new trial of the charges against O'Leary, accused of having aided his brother, Jeremiah in an attempt to evade justice.

TO HONOR SOLDIER

Knoxville, Tenn., June 25.—After nearly a century the grave of Archibald Roane, a soldier of the American revolution, jurist, statesman and governor, at Pleasant Forest cemetery, near this city, has been marked by a massive granite monument, which is to be unveiled tomorrow with ceremonies under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

AVIATORS FALL

Westpoint, Miss., June 24.—Lieutenant Orlando M. Lord of Dorchester, Mass., was killed and Lieutenant Allen was seriously injured in the fall of their air plane from a height of one thousand feet.

YOUNG MEN WHO REGISTERED JUNE 5 WILL GET NUMBERS SOON

Washington, June 25.—Wednesday or Thursday of this week may be fixed as the date for the drawing of order numbers for the young men who registered for the army draft on June 5. Announcement of arrangements for the drawing awaits reports from a half dozen local boards whose records are incomplete.

The drawing will be held with formal ceremony in the capital, like that which fixed the order of nearly ten million registrants a year ago. The plan has not been made public but it is understood to be a modification of the original scheme. The law provides that the 1918 registrants shall be placed at the bottom of the classes to which they may be assigned by the local boards on the basis of their questionnaires. A very large proportion of the nearly 800,000 registrants are expected to go into class one.

FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAY

Santa Fe, June 25.—The secretary of agriculture has signed and returned to the office of the state engineer the contract for the construction with federal aid of 12 miles of the Ocean to Ocean highway, between Ocate, Mora county, and Cimarron, Colfax county.

JAPAN WILL NOT INTERVENE

Washington, June 25.—Organization of a volunteer "slavic legion" in the United States for service at the front composed of members of opposed races of Austria-Hungary was approved

today by the senate. The amendment providing for a legion but excluding Poles because of organization in France of a Polish army was added to the \$1,200,000,000 army appropriation bill by a unanimous vote of the senate.

The Roy Prentice home has been sold to Colbert C. Root and the Prentices are leaving soon for Chicago where Mrs. Prentice will reside. Mr. Prentice has joined the United States army.

Arthur Berringer, a former Las Vegas boy, is home on furlough called here by the serious illness of his father. He is located at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he is the recruiting officer.

Reports from the Mora and Ocate districts tell of daily showers. Crop and stock conditions are excellent throughout the western Mora county. The acreage planted this year far exceeds that of any previous year. The Wagon Mound country has been well soaked and the crops, which had begun to suffer are now doing well. Some rain has fallen in the Roy neighborhood, but crops there have suffered seriously.

Yesterday afternoon at the city hall Miss Edythe E. Gates and William T. Caves were united in marriage by Justice of the Peace C. H. Stewart. The ceremony was witnessed by City Clerk W. G. Benjamin and City Marshal Pierce J. Murphy. The young couple came here from their home in Levy, N. M., and Mr. Gates will leave in a short time for the army.

The beautiful summer home of Jose Baca located near Rociada is nearing completion and he expects to move his family there in a short time. This residence is one of the most beautiful mountain homes in the state of New Mexico.

Word has been received of the death of H. J. Ramer, former owner of the Phoenix ranch near Watrous and a well known pioneer of this section of the country. He moved to Holbrook, Arizona, where he resided up until the time of death. He was among the big cattle men of the southwest.

R. Williams, an alleged slacker, was picked up by a motorist near the M. A. Van Houten ranch and brought here where he was placed in the hands of the authorities. He was on his way to Mexico where he expected to assist in founding a socialistic college and where he would be safe from the United States officials.

The new questionnaires are being sent out every day. Twenty were sent out this morning and the local board has received response from two of them. The young man who was the first to register in this county was also the first to fill out his questionnaire.

William Duddards, prominently identified with Jeremiah Williams & Company, among the oldest and strongest wool firms in the east, is here conferring with Gross, Kelly & Company, the New Mexico representatives of his firm. With these powerful financial organizations, one at the seat of consumption and the other in the field of production, the producer has every assurance of getting the best service under government rules.

Autocracy is at its last stand in the ternity of tyrants. "They must stick together or be stuck separately," and that is no laughing matter.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Elmer C. Slack, Deseo, N. M.:

One dark blue horse 12 hands high, weight 650 lbs., 9 years old, broke.

Left shoulder
Branded



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 21, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 312-B-7-11-A
1st. pub. June 25, last pub. July 11, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by G. A. M. Willson, Box 34, Albuquerque, N. M.:

One ten months old white faced bull calf.

Branded
Left ribs



Ear marks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 8, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 303-B-6-206-D
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Left ribs



Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 305-B-7-6-D
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Frank Williamson, Richland, N. M.:

One red white faced cow about four years old, weighing about 600 lbs.:

Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 16, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 310-B-6-194-A
1st. pub. June 20, last pub. July 6, 1918

American Casualties to Date
Washington—The casualties in the American army overseas thus far reported by General Pershing, including those made public Sunday, total 8,634, as compared with 8,085 a week ago.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animals were caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Left ribs



Ear marks
Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 27, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 308-B-7-7-C
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Eugenio Sanchez, Rociada, N. M.:

One black white face two year old heifer.

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left ribs



Ear marks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 286-B-6-203-D
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

One steer.

Branded
Left shoulder and rib



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-3-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 299-B-7-2-C
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Liopoldo Garcia, Alameda, N. M.:

One 6 or 7 year old bay mare 4 1/2 ft. high, weight 600 or 700 lbs.

Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 304-B-6-203-B
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Liopoldo Garcia, Alameda, N. M.:

One 6 or 7 year old bay mare, 4 1/2 feet high, weighing 600 or 700 lbs.
Said animal being unknown to this

Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 8, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 304-B-6-203-B
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

Two unbranded yearling steers.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-14-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 302-B-7-4-D
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Carlsbad N. M., by Inspector Ed Toner, of Carlsbad, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Left ribs



Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-4-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 300-B-6-208-B
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

One steer.

Branded
On left hip



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-16-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 301-B-7-3-A
1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Remigio Chavez, Gallinas, N. M.:

One 18 year old buckskin horse, weight about 900 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 16, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 311-B-6-200-B
1st. pub. June 20, last pub. July 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

scribed estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded
Right ribs



Branded
Left ribs



Branded
Left hip



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 306-B-7-6-C
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Portales, by Inspe N. M.:

One three years old small Jersey steer.

Unbranded.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 23, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 307-B-7-5-C
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Walter E. Doolittle, Faywood, N. M.:

One 5 year old bay Mexican pony, unbroken, 14 hands, weight about 750 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 309-B-7-9-A
1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

FOR CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 22—Under the auspices of the National Reform association, a gathering of churchmen, both ministers and laymen, will assemble in this city tomorrow to make plans for the holding of a world's Christian citizenship congress.

A Japanese cruiser the Kasuga, which ran ashore in January on Banka Island, Dutch East Indies, has been refloated.

How She Banished Backache
Mrs. Effie E. Kleppe, Averill, Minn., writes: "I fas at a sanitarium three weeks at one time, two weeks another time, for rheumatism and kidney trouble and got no relief. On my return began using Foley Kidney Pills; found immediate relief; half bottle completed the cure. Always use when I feel pain in my back." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

An offer has been made by the United States to adopt Belgian children who have suffered through the war. By adoption permanent pecuniary assistance is understood, the care and education of the child remaining in the hands of the child's family.

Numbers Drawn that Call This Year's Registrants

Washington, June 27.—America's class of 1918 stood at attention today as the numbers assigned to each young man attaining his majority in the year ended last June 5, were drawn in the national draft lottery.

Historic events of a little less than a year ago were repeated as from a large glass bowl in a committee room of the senate office building were drawn the numbers representing 744,500 youth, the majority of whom within a few months will be enrolled in the forces fighting for democracy and against Prussianism.

Secretary Baker, members of senate and house military committees and other government officials witnessed the drawing by blindfolded men of the little capsules from the bowl, each of the capsules containing a "master number," to be applied in the 4500 registration districts of the country according to the total registration.

The setting for the lottery was a duplicate of that of July 20, last, when the drawing of 10,500 numbers determined the liability for service of approximately ten million men.

Today's drawing was to determine only the relative summoning to the colors of the new registrants as finally classified by the local boards. All the youths whose numbers were drawn today will be assigned to the various five classes.

The new registrants will be placed at the foot of the list in each class in the order in which their numbers are drawn today.

Statements made recently by Provost Marshal General Crowder and Secretary Baker indicate that all of the new registrants placed in class one will be called before the end of the year.

The first few numbers to be drawn were taken from the bowl shortly after 9:30 o'clock by Secretary Baker. Later, attaches of the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder were blindfolded and withdrew the capsules. As the numbers were drawn they were announced and were written on a large blackboard. When the blackboard was filled, it was removed to be photographed and another substituted.

In comparison with the 10,500 numbers required to be drawn a year ago, only 1200 numbers were drawn today. The district having the largest number of men to register June 5, reported somewhat less than 1,000 registrants. To provide for later registrants and emergencies it was decided to draw 1200 numbers.

The "Master numbers" drawn today apply to the numbers on the registration cards of the registrants. In the drawing of a year ago serial numbers on the registration cards of the registrants. In the drawing of a year ago serial numbers were assigned, but this was deemed unnecessary in the present drawing because of the fewer registrants.

The numbers in the order drawn were:

- Number 1 is 246, 1168, 818, 1091, 479, 469, 492, 154, 529.
- Number 10 is 355, 580, 740, 10, 599, 599, 29, 210, 445, 305, 259.
- Number 20 is 1007, 1153, 298, 361, 17, 328, 370, 74, 961.
- Number 30 is 386, 818, 136, 962, 1001, 322, 1195, 145, 737, 664.
- Number 40 is 450, 482, 777, 1154, 1194, 988, 267, 617, 767, 692.
- Number 50 is 1117, 1078, 652, 1196, 817, 1071, 377, 447, 1012.

- Number 60 is 555, 174, 1111, 223, 57, 885, 76, 1115, 330, 507.
- Number 70 is 1165, 268, 78, 122, 785, 1160, 668, 928, 279, 557.
- Number 80 is 516, 1200, 87, 742, 252, 209, 177, 923, 747.
- Number 90 is 199, 269, 4, 753, 773, 306, 320, 822, 239, 859.
- Number 100 is 130, 500, 229, 1016, 851, 1093, 1133, 397, 465, 1126.
- Number 110 is 1161, 809, 319, 70, 1069, 575, 108, 840, 357, 860.
- Number 120 is 414, 579, 589, 1125, 790, 117, 719, 830, 308.
- Number 130 is 302, 401, 1120, 28, 1089, 881, 89, 1147, 454, 151.
- Number 140 is 691, 937, 787, 1967, 807, 867, 793, 800, 90, 294.
- Number 150 is 52, 65, 752, 1169, 411, 519, 125, 1035, 365, 825.
- Number 160 is 921, 829, 276, 1190, 45, 72, 570, 135, 1029, 275.
- Number 170 is 304, 212, 396, 906, 61, 596, 234, 91, 743, 405.
- Number 180 is 1162, 51, 348, 244, 63, 1198, 231, 703, 613, 1173.
- Number 190 is 335, 41, 974, 875, 317, 1051, 446, 274, 84, 902.
- Number 200 is 833, 367, 637, 32, 66, 16, 299, 203, 218, 1112.
- Number 210 is 718, 543, 315, 984, 574, 957, 1090, 191, 153, 82.
- Number 220 is 530, 995, 1187, 427, 238, 147, 622, 762, 980, 810.
- Number 230 is 1048, 419, 55, 32, 56, 862, 285, 535, 639, 1042.
- Number 240 is 102, 714, 429, 816, 688, 48, 549, 206, 13, 254.
- Number 250 is 477, 353, 3, 1104, 342, 321, 64, 924, 567.
- Number 260 is 372, 198, 442, 137, 545, 776, 297, 1118, 267.
- Number 270 is 694, 193, 155, 999, 543, 823, 1152, 216, 240, 992.
- Number 280 is 1146, 1083, 158, 985, 864, 865, 518, 1128, 638, 270.
- Number 290 is 11, 1130, 880, 552, 69, 241, 464, 385, 1084.
- Number 300 is 766, 35, 644, 112, 630, 976, 655, 676, 513, 869.
- Number 310 is 1034, 1183, 308, 62, 1014, 1188, 303, 337, 895, 666.
- Number 320 is 964, 1163, 109, 843, 728, 1122, 18, 1105, 819, 143.
- Number 330 is 462, 440, 223, 1086, 620, 521, 200, 1049, 404, 54.
- Number 340 is 761, 594, 1032, 697, 660, 603, 501, 81, 649, 966.
- Number 350 is 1040, 338, 173, 424, 489, 189, 604, 266, 443, 643.
- Number 360 is 481, 278, 531, 815, 652, 134, 432, 344, 958, 636.
- Number 370 is 935, 1137, 264, 789, 745, 88, 1028, 188, 797, 537.
- Number 380 is 1072, 607, 573, 434, 192, 450, 700, 245, 418, 685.
- Number 390 is 978, 224, 493, 898, 1155, 1095, 727, 1151, 114, 257.
- Number 400 is 39, 855, 346, 648, 1145, 940, 30, 977, 925, 498.
- Number 410 is 119, 280, 1022, 886, 296, 296, 295, 734, 1167, 983, 357.
- Number 420 is 187, 1135, 512, 813, 769, 160, 98, 362, 360, 632.
- Number 430 is 751, 909, 1098, 49, 695, 546, 1037, 979, 704, 1197.
- Number 470 is 453, 661, 228, 293, 452, 1043, 480, 797, 288.
- Number 450 is 316, 991, 253, 657, 540, 58, 847, 277, 12, 435.
- Number 460 is 802, 34, 616, 349, 448, 433, 856, 677, 504, 554.
- Number 470 is 453, 661, 228, 293, 717, 149, 1045, 590, 420, 830.
- Number 480 is 430, 309, 584, 914, 930, 1077, 663, 112, 510.
- Number 490 is 812, 939, 948, 828, 423, 2, 947, 1175, 768.
- Number 500 is 588, 1197, 247, 202, 659, 323, 295, 821, 375.
- Number 510 is 972, 74, 46, 1138, 309,

- 1138, 309, 1114, 287, 758, 263, 243.
- Number 520 is 227, 8, 107, 1109, 713, 608, 392, 553, 83, 760.
- Number 530 is 658, 911, 426, 904, 791, 99, 402, 628, 841, 190.
- Number 540 is 131, 1127, 123, 1191, 186, 347, 739, 300, 900.
- Number 550 is 629, 1011, 451, 1189, 431, 204, 503, 963, 871, 587.
- Number 560 is 120, 615, 194, 150, 1050, 781, 94, 148, 260, 577.
- Number 570 is 773, 265, 1033, 156, 970, 407, 67, 1026, 1165, 956.
- Number 580 is 786, 706, 1082, 808, 811, 770, 289, 1159, 40, 913.
- Number 590 is 182, 38, 564, 882, 333, 790, 795, 624, 693, 605.
- Number 600 is 1060, 647, 232, 633, 903, 754, 351, 1021, 621, 559.
- Number 610 is 959, 517, 868, 234, 284, 565, 654, 804, 7, 27, 474.
- Number 620 is 929, 541, 251, 1057, 916, 665, 640, 1038, 1036, 415.
- Number 630 is 163, 1024, 576, 726, 897, 702, 1015, 258, 1158, 233.
- Number 640 is 558, 262, 853, 179, 1, 52, 1170, 920, 1110, 6.
- Number 650 is 858, 1052, 1070, 312, 381, 456, 406, 219, 24, 597.
- Number 660 is 917, 14, 1193, 595, 1096, 165, 763, 602, 710, 610.
- Number 670 is 237, 471, 266, 1002, 416, 520, 1064, 572, 436, 944.
- Number 680 is 71, 887, 208, 662, 671, 178, 679, 896, 764, 798.
- Number 690 is 386, 336, 612, 19, 459, 230, 998, 1058, 196, 494.
- Number 700 is 318, 1046, 195, 1067, 706, 562, 669, 842, 383, 698.
- Number 710 is 680, 439, 722, 1180, 635, 339, 990, 922, 59, 505.
- Number 720 is 531, 506, 57, 1126, 487, 735, 364, 1184, 36, 1066.
- Number 730 is 68, 534, 741, 831, 994, 1041, 949, 295, 784, 1923.
- Number 740 is 85, 755, 195, 417, 975, 592, 636, 716, 426, 423.
- Number 750 is 338, 329, 1005, 112, 161, 356, 1108, 92, 554, 1097.
- Number 760 is 305, 387, 472, 613, 313, 1076, 44, 1172, 478.
- Number 770 is 116, 1056, 514, 138, 92, 343, 497, 653, 636, 104.
- Number 780 is 890, 983, 1044, 907, 733, 872, 1074, 973, 292, 181.
- Number 790 is 422, 1156, 1061, 1148, 382, 667, 67, 586, 140, 835, 222.
- Number 800 is 467, 1099, 1085, 128, 1142, 1176, 217, 1027, 371, 495.
- Number 810 is 1018, 782, 1009, 1157, 844, 533, 455, 197, 103, 709.
- Number 820 is 771, 51, 485, 15, 1131, 1192, 1134, 625, 1106, 1139.
- Number 830 is 943, 945, 369, 411, 26, 110, 211, 748, 1004, 772.
- Number 840 is 967, 736, 729, 505, 794, 539, 400, 104, 651, 77, 5.
- Number 850 is 912, 1082, 932, 54, 986, 157, 31, 678, 890, 642.
- Number 860 is 1073, 6, 27, 746, 1063, 1088, 96, 272, 989, 1144, 837.
- Number 870 is 876, 124, 845, 524, 934, 490, 790, 314, 593, 356.
- Number 880 is 1094, 1079, 53, 43, 142, 846, 538, 391, 106.
- Number 890 is 1020, 374, 1065, 359, 248, 243, 134, 765, 1003, 358, 340.
- Number 900 is 80, 715, 532, 509, 508, 201, 955, 127, 101, 744.
- Number 910 is 1113, 475, 159, 380, 731, 1177, 483, 965, 700, 170.
- Number 920 is 971, 582, 144, 23, 749, 350, 473, 832, 883, 573.
- Number 930 is 614, 250, 388, 569, 22, 437, 673, 1185, 646.
- Number 940 is 670, 585, 214, 656, 457, 21, 460, 866, 1068.
- Number 950 is 839, 708, 699, 394, 286, 954, 1055, 75, 672, 1102.
- Number 960 is 282, 1000, 1101, 1161, 874, 938, 1047, 1006, 888, 854.
- Number 970 is 803, 563, 50, 908, 891, 484, 1075, 324, 47, 674.
- Number 980 is 1166, 126, 1132, 732, 1092, 86, 60, 129, 1149.
- Number 990 is 799, 689, 273, 724, 95, 918, 962, 412, 561, 1100.
- Number 1000 is 1186, 1143, 757, 183, 1010, 528, 531, 1171, 993.

- Number 1010 is 836, 311, 1931, 378, 421, 167, 169, 1129, 307, 675.
- Number 1020 is 946, 384, 1116, 826, 759, 730, 461, 515, 111, 824.
- Number 1030 is 175, 491, 458, 1121, 953, 523, 146, 852, 1124, 9.
- Number 1040 is 331, 20, 601, 551, 1081, 1150, 600, 556, 327, 720.
- Number 1050 is 1017, 334, 220, 242, 591, 863, 951, 560, 100.
- Number 1060 is 849, 486, 910, 115, 877, 399, 291, 403, 892, 326.
- Number 1070 is 634, 650, 409, 827, 879, 441, 848, 611, 583.
- Number 1080 is 354, 997, 994, 376, 109, 996, 878, 249, 281, 261.
- Number 1090 is 215, 814, 950, 5, 290, 1103, 36, 463, 873, 919.
- Number 1100 is 283, 1039, 166, 779, 117, 1199, 571, 723, 139, 310.
- Number 1110 is 609, 133, 105, 42, 213, 176, 1059, 393, 235, 1178.
- Number 1120 is 550, 870, 915, 683, 476, 526, 174, 525, 341, 1030.
- Number 1130 is 933, 499, 373, 711, 606, 987, 598, 390, 889.
- Number 1140 is 1008, 738, 738, 408, 1019, 968, 1119, 544, 982, 1013, 425.
- Number 1150 is 502, 1140, 931, 1182, 641, 121, 901, 444, 725, 774.
- Number 1160 is 221, 705, 705, 162, 806, 810, 132, 1123, 981, 941.
- Number 1170 is 788, 960, 449, 413, 894, 118, 681, 271, 97, 97, 325.
- Number 1180 is 721, 332, 236, 645, 1054, 379, 834, 850, 619.
- Number 1190 is 171, 468, 301, 527, 568, 750, 152, 684, 690, 936.
- Number 1200 is 225.

U-BOATS NEAR BERMUDA

Washington, June 27.—Shipping operations in the area east of longitude 40 between latitude of Cape Race and Bermuda has been warned of enemy activity, the navy department today announced.

Texas Bone Dry

Austin, Tex.—Texas became a "bone dry" state when 750 saloons closed under the state-wide prohibition act.

BIG PRIMARY VOTE

Fargo, N. D., June 26.—Early indications were that a heavy ballot was being cast in the primaries today and prediction were made that the total vote in the fight between John Steen and Governor Lynn J. Frazier for the republican gubernatorial nomination would be more than 80,000.

GEORGIA FAVORS MOONSHINE

Atlanta, Ga., June 26.—With only two opposing votes the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was ratified in the upper house of the Georgia legislature today, five minutes after the session opened. Introduction of the measure in the house was followed by debate.

Big Revenue Collected

Washington—The federal government, it is estimated, collected \$2,775,000,000 in taxes on excess profits and income assessments.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

Washington, June 27.—The army casualty list today contained 89 names divided as follows as follows: Killed in action 29, died of wounds 6, died of accident and other causes 4, died of airplane accident, 2, died of disease 2, wounded severally 31, wounded, degree undetermined, 4, missing in action, 2.

KAISER'S PICTURE DESTROYED

Rome, June 27.—During a celebration of the Italian successes on the Piave today, a crowd rushed to the Caffarelli hill and bursted into the Caffarelli place, which before the war was the seat of the German embassy and which is still German property. All portraits of the German emperor were torn down and the Italian flag was hoisted over the building.